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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

British Arms Embargo Shocks
America Will Act With League
N. C. B. Board Asked to Resign
London Sees America Sound
German Reichstag Hall Burns
Soaring Body Backs Gliders

BRITAIN'S action in declaring an embargo on arms shipments equally to China and Japan causes a shock at Geneva and in world capitals. Uniform international action was being sought by the League, and Washington was endeavoring to learn whether congressional action would grant the authority provided in pending bills, when Britain takes the step which is regarded as altogether in Japan's favor. China is dependent largely upon outside supplies for its arms, while Japan has capable factories, has amassed large supplies, and its present contracts are protected under the British action. Geneva expresses its disappointment. Washington regards the possibility of the nations being able in the future to declare an embargo against Japan as a condemned aggressor as now remote. It sees Britain protecting its interests in China—avoiding anything that might invite blockade by Japan.

* * *

¶ Geneva is gratified over assurances from Washington that the United States will cooperate with the Advisory Committee of 21 in the Far East. The United States will not become a committee member and makes no broad commitments, but will cooperate in the same manner as before with the League. The committee is to follow the situation and make proposals to secure carrying out of the League's recommendations for settling the Sino-Japanese trouble. Feeling that the proposed arms embargo outlook is not encouraging, Washington considers other suggested pressures on Japan—Such, for instance, as the possibility of commercial non-intercourse.

* * *

¶ The Senate Banking Committee brings out more startling facts concerning the business of the National City Company. Witnesses affirm that the company floated a $15,000,000 loan and a $50,000,000 loan for Peru in 1927, after being advised by its agents of Peru's poor credit. Both loans are in default, with the securities listed at a fraction of their selling price. Hugh B. Baker, who resigns as president of the National City Company, expected Peru's credit to improve. As a result of the Senate investigation, Oswald Garrison Villard asserts himself as a stockholder in the National City Bank—He demands a clean sweep of all the directors who voted themselves a loan of $2,400,000 after the 1929 collapse.

* * *

¶ London financial authorities declare the banking readjustment in the United States entirely transitory. Francis Williams, in the Daily Herald, says there is not enough short-term foreign money in the United States to use up the free gold available. Sir Walter Layton says the American Government could restore full confidence in either of two ways, by guaranteeing the deposits in all banks, or by increasing still further the cash resources available. He sees the solid foundation for such action—America's underlying financial strength.

* * *

¶ Germany sees an incendiary fire which does much damage in the Reichstag building attributed to Communist origin. The flames spread from a dozen torches in the assembly chamber. The police state that a Communist prisoner has confessed. They undertake the arrest of all Communist members of the Reichstag. The fire, it is stated, was to have been the signal for many conflagrations and outbreaks by Communists throughout Germany. Both Communist and Socialist newspapers and magazines are temporarily suppressed—These things all bear upon the Reichstag election of March 5.

* * *

¶ Canada struggles with its problems. Delegates from 20,000 unemployed younger railroad men demand that the older workers be put on a 20-day month so they too may earn something. Prime Minister Bennett favors their request for a conciliation board. Former Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King opposes J. S. Woodworth's suggested "Co-operative Commonwealth," seeing no bettering of conditions under a socialistic state. He urges changes, not in government, but in human nature. He maintains that only one set of principles can solve the world's problems—They are in the Sermon on the Mount.

* * *

¶ The Soaring Society of America gives fresh impetus to gliding. It sponsors the national glider contests to be held at Elmira, N. Y., in July, and in preceding weeks it will maintain a training camp at Elmira where youth will be cared for at minimum expense and developed by experts in operating the engineless planes. Many records are expected to fall in the contests, before an unprecedented number of contestants. The Soaring Society invites boys and girls into the exhilarating, inexpensive sport—It says gliding is youth's game.

Rare Carpets Sold Cheaply in Baghdad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baghdad, Iraq

THE cheapest thing in Baghdad today is carpets.

Owing to the ban on the export of currency from Persia, Shiah pilgrims visiting the Iraq cities usually bring carpets with them, which they sell on arrival here.

The result is that excellent carpets and rugs are to be had at rock-bottom prices, for the market is glutted. Many real bargains are to be picked up in old tribal carpets, and the wool all dyed in the fast vegetable dyes which stand up to all tests.

To make a single sale the dealers will carpet your house for you, leaving the rugs on your floor for weeks until you make your decision.

Rivals of Ford Praise Him For Saving Banks

Motor Heads Say He and His Son Restored Confidence of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28—Excitement following the dramatic entrance of Henry and Edsel Ford into the Michigan financial arena, to buttress the State's entire banking structure with their always ready millions, has resolved itself into a confidence for the future that has not been felt here for a long time, according to business leaders.

Messages from all over the United States have been pouring in to the Fords but most significant of these are the ones that express the gratitude of those here at home. Bankers, business men, rival automobile manufacturers and depositors have expressed themselves freely.

"I can think of no other one thing that will bring confidence back to Detroit and Michigan," said Mr. Walter L. Dunham, president of the Detroit Savings Bank, in commenting on the sweeping manner in which Mr. Ford and his son prevented a crisis that would have been widespread and disastrous.

Mr. Alvan Macauley, president and general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company said, "This is another of the splendid things that Mr. Ford has done for Detroit, probably the biggest. Fortunately, he was the one man big enough to handle the problem."

To these remarks were added those of Mr. B. E. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Chrysler Corporation, and Mr. M. L. Prentiss, treasurer of General Motors Corporation. These men, representing two of the most formidable rivals of the Ford Motor Company, said they were well satisfied with the outcome of the bank situation.

The confidence that has come with the new deal has swept to all parts of the State and in some banks it is reported here that business has been resumed on a 100 per cent basis. Efforts are now being made to bring about an early release of about $20,000,000 deposited here by banks affiliated with the Guardian group and others. It is believed, however, that only 35 per cent of this may be withdrawn, conforming to the rule established by the Fords for the payment of deposits when the Detroit banks resume business.

Meanwhile the task of inventory and check-up preparatory to the opening of the Peoples and the Manufacturers' National Banks by the Fords is being pressed.

Federal Coöperation With States Assured To Aid Bank Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Armed by the Couzens Act, passed by Congress last Saturday, with power to protect deposits in national banks against general withdrawals, Treasury officials today studied the tense banking situation with a view to coöperation with state banking officials in the most threatening areas.

Although no definite decisions have yet been reached, it is learned that serious consideration is being

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THINGS PRESENT

The French position with respect to the debts owed to the United States is well summarized in "France Answers the Middle West" on the Editorial page.

How advertising has operated for our convenience and economy is explained in the seventh article in the "Advertising—and You" series on the Educational page.

These are days when one must begin in earnest to study the seed catalogues. You might do well to compare your discoveries with some of the new things reported in "Catalogue Browsings" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

Another Guess-O-Jig awaits the puzzle fans. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The next article in "Your Turn to Make a Speech" appears tomorrow on the Women's Activities—Home Making (note new name) page.

Wednesday brings the weekly Aviation Column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with our Mr. Scroggins.

Educators Pledge Co-operation In Rigid Economy for Schools

Appeal to Lay Groups to Help Hold Line Against Propaganda for Reductions Which Menace Best Interests of Their Own Children

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 28—An honest and intelligent stand for rigid economy in the schools of the United States was pledged by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association here today.

On the heels of a report from the Carnegie Foundation calling for cuts in school costs and change in school administration the educators adopted a report from their committee on lay relations presented by Mr. Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools in Toledo, Ohio, in which they promised to assume their share of the obligation for economy.

"Postponement of building construction, reduction of salaries, increase of pupil load with inevitable decrease in the number of teaching positions," cannot be avoided, the report stated.

On the other hand the educators called upon the lay groups throughout the country to help them hold the line against "the subtle propaganda which enlists thousands of harassed taxpayers in leagues militantly organized and committed to the task of betraying the best interests of their own children."

The report continued: "Education has little political influence since it has no patronage to bestow. Positions and promotions awarded according to merit offer no opportunity for political intrenchment. But education is now in savage competition with politically intrenched types of governmental service for its share in the shrinking tax dollar."

Mr. Meek's appeal for laymen to join in an organized defense of the schools was supported by Mr. Herbert S. Weet, superintendent of schools of Rochester, N. Y., who in his appraisal of the 1933 yearbook of the department, dealing with educational leadership, said that the most important problem facing the educators is to join their own strength with lay forces in the community.

Mr. Weet called upon the educators to direct their efforts toward the issues that have been raised against education rather than toward any particular class or group in the community from whom the attacks may have come.

"We shall not show either fair play or statesmanship if we fail to confine ourselves to principles rather than to personalities," said Mr. Weet.

Some of the criticisms which are being leveled against education were admitted to be true by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education.

"We must realize that simply increasing education is not going to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

BAD FAITH USED IN BRAZIL LOANS, SENATORS HEAR

Told National City Raised Millions So It Could Collect Own Debt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Continuing its investigation of foreign loans floated by the National City Bank of New York, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today inquired into the circumstances surrounding the flotation of two loans to the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, now in default.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee investigator, attempted to lead Mr. Ronald M. Byrnes, former vice-president of the National City Company, in charge of foreign loans, to admit that the public had been misled by the statement in the company's prospectus that the proceeds of the second $8,000,000 were to be "utilized for purposes designed to increase economic productivity of the state," when actually between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of the proceeds were used to pay off short-term advances made by the National City Company to the Brazilian state.

Part of "Machinery"

Mr. Byrnes would not admit this, declaring that the repayment of the short-term notes was part of the "machinery" of floating the loan in which the public was not interested.

"If it was known to the National City Company that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of the loan was to be used to pay off advances then held either all or in part by the National City Company why was not that simple statement made?" demanded Mr. Pecora.

"It was more important to show the real purpose for which the loan was made than to set forth the machinery," was Mr. Byrnes' reply. He added that he knew of no investor whose judgment would have been affected by this change in the prospectus, and said that to have included the legal provisions for payment, would have made it too long for any investor to read. Mr. Byrnes said National City Company attorneys wrote the law for Minas Geraes providing for repayment of the advances.

The first loan amounting to $8,500,000 was made to the Brazilian State by the National City Company in March, 1928, with bonds selling at $97.50. Bonds for the second loan of $8,000,000 sold at $87 when it was launched Sept. 1, 1929. Both securities are now quoted at $21 or $22, company officials said.

Former Financing From Paris

Prior to the National City Company's loan the State of Minas Geraes had received financing from Paris, where there was a suit in the French courts in which bondholders were upheld in their demand for payment in gold francs but the State refused to pay except in paper.

Mr. Byrnes said he was a vice-president of the National City Company from 1917 to 1931, but is now retired.

The National City Company floated loans to Peru in 1927 after half a dozen or more advices as to the poor credit of that Government, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr. Pecora read from the company's files a number of communications dated from 1921 to 1927 reporting unfavorable conditions for loans to Peru.

Notwithstanding these reports the National City Company made a $15,000,000 loan to Peru in March, 1927, and one of $50,000,000 in December of the same year, the committee investigator pointed out.

Mr. Pecora also brought out that the prospectus issued by the company in connection with these loans gave the public no information about Peru's bad debts.

REPUBLICS JOIN IN TRIBUTE PAID GEN. SAN MARTIN

Argentina and Chile Unite in Ceremonies of Dedicating Tablet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — One of the most impressive testimonies of international neighborliness was given at a ceremony in the principal plaza of the west Argentine city of Mendoza, located high in the Andean regions, when practically the whole populace turned out to witness the unveiling of a Chilean tablet on the magnificent monument to Gen. Jose San Martin, known as the liberator of Peru and Chile.

The tablet, which had been subscribed to by all ranks in Chile, bore witness to the close ties uniting two sister republics, pledged to eternal peace by the gigantic statue of Christ Jesus erected on the mountain range at the frontier but a few miles away.

A large Chilean delegation journeyed to Mendoza to participate in the ceremony, the majority forming part of a long automobile caravan that took the same route, at times the actual road, of the independence heroes more than a century ago. A number flew to the Argentine city by plane.

Argentine and Chilean presidential messages were sent to the local authorities on the occasion of the dedication, and a fleet of planes flew low over the monument as the plate was unveiled.

President Alessandri, in a special message, said:

"South America is facing the dawn of a new era. She has to play a big part in that era and it is a good augury that Chile and Argentina, two sister republics that have always been closely united in peace and good will, should be acting together and in harmony once more in the cause of continental tranquillity and progress."

Railway Jobless Appeal to Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—An appeal to the Government for a more equitable distribution of work hours and wages on the Canadian railways was made yesterday by a large delegation representing 20,000 unemployed railway men throughout Canada. Mr. I. E. Weldon, Toronto lawyer, in putting the case before Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister; Mr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, and Mr. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, asked that a board of conciliation be appointed to deal with this "national emergency."

Mr. Weldon said that these unemployed represented the younger railway men, who felt that it was unfair that the older organized men should be working full time and sometimes overtime while they were forced to subsist on charity. A 2000-mile, or a 20-day working month on freight service, and a 2800-mile passenger service, for all workers would take 20,000 unemployed railway men off direct relief, he maintained.

The Government, under the statutes, could not interfere with contracts arrived at between employees and employers, explained Mr. Bennett, but he was thoroughly in accord with the idea of a conciliation board and hoped that the desired ends would be gained through this means, and without the necessity of enlarging the scope of governmental power.

MANILA IS TENSE OVER DISCUSSION OF LIBERTY BILL

Suspense Grows Because of Quezon's Delay in Legislative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I. — The suspense caused in the Philippine Islands prior to the passing of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill by the United States Senate and House over the veto of President Hoover is almost if not quite equaled by the present suspense which prevails while the question is being raised as to whether or not the Philippine Legislature will accept the bill. This atmosphere is expected to continue for some time, however, as Senate President Manuel Quezon has stated that no action will be taken immediately by the Legislature unless such action is forced by the sympathizers of the measure.

It is impossible to put any check on public utterances, mass discussions and under-cover manipulation for or against the acceptance of the bill. It is equally impossible to determine how the masses are reacting to the proposal. The attitude in each community seems to depend largely on the stand that has been taken by the political leaders in that province. And the various political leaders are far from united in their reaction to the bill.

American, Spanish and Filipino business men are united in the belief that the overriding of the presidential veto was due to the skillful maneuvering of the Cuban sugar interests. They are unanimous in the opinion that the bill is destined to bring disaster upon the Philippines. They are divided in that some believe that this is the best measure that the Philippines will be able to obtain from the United States, while others think that a better measure may be forthcoming should the Filipinos refuse the Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill.

The one American newspaper in the Philippines has been against the bill since its inception and believes that if accepted it will mean ruin. Immediately after the passing of the bill the Filipino-owned papers praised the work which had been done on the bill by the mission, but were noncommittal about the bill itself. Recently they have taken more decided stands. The Philippines Herald is strongly against the bill. Newspapers owned by the Fernandez interests are advocating public discussion, but are not taking a definite stand. The radical newspapers are working against the bill and the Chinese publications are noncommittal.

Student bodies throughout the Philippines are taking a most active interest in the present struggle with the proposed bill. In the University of the Philippines the majority opinion seems to be in favor of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill, though some of the professors have come out definitely against it.

U. S. Takes Steps To Make Liberia Meet Obligations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The United States plans to move forcefully to bring pressure on recalcitrant Liberia. That Government allegedly has violated agreements and obligations on a large scale recently, and blocks plans to reform its abuses, end slavery and set it back on a normal road. Replacing the present envoy there, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, a Negro, the State Department is sending, with President-Elect Roosevelt's approval, Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

General Winship will be accompanied by Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, Liberian expert in the State Department. The envoys will attempt to straighten out tangled relations which involve the United States, the Liberian Government, the Firestone rubber interests and the League of Nations.

Liberia, long almost a protectorate of Washington, has been on bad terms for several years, despite the fact that American Negroes send millions of dollars there annually for development. After a League-United States of America investigation in 1929 convicted Liberia—founded in the name of freedom—of shocking slavery abuses, the Liberian Government opposed foreign supervision in the interests of reform. And as the United States increased its efforts to secure willing coöperation in the reform movement, the Monrovian government, which is in the hands of a nepotistical clique, became rebellious and refused the American Ambassador.

Now General Winship's presence is intended to introduce a realistic note, and it is expected that soon, in coöperation with League powers, the long deferred clean-up may take place. Complications are increased by rumors of irresponsible European consortiums, angling for concessions in Liberia in rivalry to Firestone and the long-established American foothold.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA SIGNS TAX MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28—Sales and income taxes are provided in a measure signed here yesterday by Gov. Paul V. McNutt. The new law is expected to raise $14,000,000. It was opposed by merchants. The measure takes effect May 1 and the first payment is to be made July 15.

A constitutional test is expected immediately by those who maintain the Legislature cannot levy an income tax without an amendment to the State Constitution.

Germany Puts Jobs Problem Upon Shoulders of One Man

Gives Him Proper Tools and Says 'Find Work for 6,000,000 Men'

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Men were hungry. Factories were dark. A hundred remedies had been tried, and failed.

Germany, in its extremity, turned for relief to one man. Upon his shoulders it placed the task of solving the Reich's unemployment problem.

He stands alone. That is the Germany way. To Dr. Guenther Gereke have been given essentially dictatorial powers. In his hands have been placed what financial resources the Reich could muster. To his keeping is intrusted the plea of 6,000,000 Germans: "Give us work!"

And to that plea the new "Reich's Commissioner for Labor Creation" is striving mightily to reply—not with plans and promises—but with jobs.

Young as dictators go but old as experience is counted, Dr. Gereke has a keen appreciation of the difficulties of his task. He has very definite plans. He has a knowledge of the intricacies of the situation he seeks to rectify. But he has another thing which is even more important—courage!

Dr. Gereke is too busy doing his job to give a name to the essential quality his task requires. Conferences are crisp. Telephone calls cut directly through the masses of red tape. Bureaucratic offices are surprised at the speed with which the program takes form.

"A new water-works system for Württemberg?"

Dr. Gereke knows the details. Men will be employed in large numbers at the city of Stuttgart. But more men will go to work in the Ruhr to supply the needed steel. In other parts of the Reich, factory wheels will turn to supply material for the Württemberg undertaking. And workers, back on the pay roll, will again spend money for food, for clothing.

"Five and three-quarter million marks," is Dr. Gereke's answer. At

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His Job Is Jobs

Drawn from life by Erna Plachte for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. GUENTHER GEREKE

TRADE OF SOVIET COULD HELP U. S., SMITH DECLARES

Tells Senate Committee Recognition Would Be Aid to Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, before the Senate Finance Committee today outlined his views on economic recovery, ranging from opposition to inflation to advocacy of Soviet recognition.

He was followed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director, department of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, who declared increased trade with Russia, following recognition, offered the one big hope of expanding exports materially at the present juncture.

Mr. Sidney Hillman, labor representative, asked establishment of an instrumentality for national economic planning.

Today the first part of the Finance Committee's task of gathering testimony from representative citizens as to the causes and proposed remedies for the business collapse came to an end. When hearings are resumed it will be in the Roosevelt Administration, under the new chairman, Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi.

Covers Wide Ground

No testimony thus far, unless that of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch attracted so big a crowd as Mr. Smith's racy comment. He spoke without notes, and without hesitation, covering practically every topic that has come up in the course of the long hearing.

Mr. Smith advocated reduction of R. F. C. interest rates in loans for self-liquidating projects from 5 to 4 per cent; he advocated speeding up federal construction of public buildings; he declared the "most effective agency of federal employment is public highway construction" and advocated a big bond issue to carry through this and similar employment measures.

He favored separation of unemployment relief activities from the R. F. C. to some agency solely responsible for the job; he urged the federal government to remove limitations preventing it from aiding construction of national highways through municipal zones; he opposed remonetization of silver, currency inflation, or unsound money.

He declared the railroads would be consolidated and that the future would be concerned with "transportation systems" and not railroad systems, embracing all methods of travel; he was sympathetic to formation of a federal "secretary of transportation," he urged secrecy for R. F. C. bank loans, declaring present publicity defeats the purpose of causing confidence.

For Scaling Down War Debts

He urged a one-year mortgage moratorium on foreclosures on farms; he proposed a five-year holiday in collecting foreign debts, with tariff reduction, and scaling down of war debts in return for increased foreign purchases of United States goods; he advocated recognition of the Soviets, ridiculing the threat of Communist propaganda; he advocated increased powers for the President to consolidate federal bureaus, but opposed so-called dictatorial powers.

He recommended a congressional committee to investigate payments to veterans, and denounced present payments for disabilities not incurred in connection with war; he took issue with militant wets who want Congress to force states to call repeal conventions, and declared that this was none of Congress's business, and that if state legislatures declined to call conventions that was evidence that the state wanted to be dry.

REICHSTAG FIRE IS LAID TO 'REDS' BY GOVERNMENT

Drastic Police Measures Put Into Effect to Stop 'Menace'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 28—Drastic police measures are in force in the German capital today following an incendiary fire which yesterday extensively damaged the Reichstag building.

The blaze which gutted the interior of the Parliament chamber is charged against a foreign Communist agitator who, police say, has confessed. An "official" Prussian Government statement declares the firing of the Parliament building was to have been the signal for nation-wide Communist acts of terror.

The Reich's Cabinet in a special session today is understood to be drafting an emergency decree imposing far-reaching restrictions as a means of coping with the "Communist menace." In official circles it is declared that martial law is not to be invoked, but police may receive powers almost equivalent to control of individual liberty under military rule.

Action of the Government goes far beyond the protection of public safety decree drafted at Monday's session in which the capital penalty and life imprisonment are extended as punishment for high treason, together with "simplification" of all means through which such sentences are to be applied.

The Government links the Reichstag fire with an extensive plan for acts of terror which the police say were included in many documents seized when Communist headquarters in Berlin were raided. Plans for burning public buildings and plots against life and the property of the state were uncovered, it is reported.

Meanwhile Communist newspapers and magazines have been suppressed for four weeks. Socialist papers have been suppressed for two weeks. Approximately 130 persons were arrested, including all of the Communist Reichstag deputies on whom the police could lay hands, members of the Communist executive committee and heads of Communist trade union organiaztions.

The fire is regarded as having major political consequences because the Fascists in their election campaign declare that driving Marxism out of Germany is the Government's major problem. Official quarters declare the March 5 election will be held without question. Semi-officially it is declared that the Communist Party is not to be suppressed, although vigorous police action will be continued against leaders, some of whom have so far eluded the police.

Dusty Papers Show School Days of 1841

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Manuscripts of value to the history of public education in North Carolina, which for years lay covered with dust and fallen plaster, have been rescued from the upper floor of the Capitol here, by the State Historical Commission, and are now available to research workers.

These papers include more than 1800 reports of common schools in 64 counties, from 1841 to 1887 and more than a thousand letters to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction after 1868. The reports cover the administration of Calvin H. Wiley, general superintendent of common schools from 1853 to 1866, who was the first official head of the State's public educational system.

SIX COLUMNS CLOSE IN ON JEHOL FORCE

Nineteenth Route Army, Heroes of Shanghai, Face Japan's Army

BRITISH EMBARGO PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Present Move Held in Washington and Geneva to Penalize China

While long trains of motor lorries are hurrying supplies to the six columns of Japaneses troops over the rough mountainous tracts of Jehol, news comes from Tokyo that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai's Nineteenth Route Army, heroes of the fighting at Shanghai a year ago, are drawn up facing the Japanese at the second Chinese line of defense.

A struggle which, in point of numbers, promises to be greater than any in northern Asia since the Russo-Japanese war, appears to be on the point of opening.

Meanwhile the British decision to impose an embargo upon war material exports to the Far East has directed interest in the various capitals to the question of extending embargo operations.

In Washington, Senator Key Pittman, who will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the new Congress, has declared in favor of giving the coming President powers to invoke an embargo.

Both in Washington and Geneva, however, much comment has been aroused by statements showing that Britain's action in applying the embargo to both China and Japan, in its present form, is penalizing the poorly equipped Chinese, to the advantage of the Japanese.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 28—The War Office asserts that pacification in Jehol is proceeding according to schedule. Some Japanese units advanced too far, so there may be a lull in some sectors during the next few days awaiting formation of the lines of supply. Roughly, the situation today is as follows: During six days' fighting the Japanese-Manchoukuo forces occupied the entire Chinese first line, which extended from Kailu southward to Peipiao and Chaoyang, and are now consolidating their positions preparatory to attacking the second line, which extends from Linhsi in the north southward through Lingyuan. Once the second line is broken it is anticipated that the major Chinese forces will retreat to the third line extending from a point about 75 kilometers northwest of Chengtefu to a point 75 miles southeast of that city.

Chinese opposition naturally will be strongest in the third line of defense in which there is understood to be considerable artillery. The Chinese have an additional defense line along the mountain range west of the railway between Shanhaikwan and Chinchow, part of which is held by Gen. Tsai Ting-kai's Nineteenth Route Army, which gained fame a year ago in defense of Shanghai.

Operations for the remainder of this week will probably consist of a turning movement sweeping the Chinese advance posts toward their main secondary defenses. It is estimated that upward of 100,000 men, including cavalry, are operating for Manchoukuo-Japan, while about 150,000 Chinese are opposing them. Hence there is warfare of the largest scale in northern Asia since the Russo-Japanese War.

A Japanese column from Suichung has now reached the edge of Jehol, followed by huge trains of motor lorries with supplies, wherefore it is assumed that the actual assault of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai's position is impending, if it has not already started. General staff maps here show that six main Manchu-Japanese columns engaged in the attack.

Geneva Strengthened In Manchu Policy By Favorable Stimson Note

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 27—The hands of the League of Nations' new advisory committee, which is following the Far Eastern situation, have been strengthened by the assurance of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, that the United States and the League "are in general accord" on the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The committee only awaits acceptance by the United States and Russia of the invitation to share its activities before proceeding with the investigation already begun concerning the possibility of an international embargo on shipments of arms to Japan. Some assurance that the United States is willing to take this definite position is eagerly awaited here.

As for Russia, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Minister, left Geneva yesterday without giving any indication of the Soviets' attitude toward the League's invitation. He obviously desires to discuss the question with his colleagues in Moscow. The Russian attitude is that it can hardly be expected to sit on a committee with the representatives of several countries which have never recognized the Soviet régime. This, however, need not be an insuperable obstacle to Russian participation, and there is a widespread conviction here that Moscow will devise a way of sharing in the League's Far Eastern policy.

Meanwhile Japan, despite Friday's dramatic walk-out from the League Assembly, continues to be represent-

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WALSH NAMED BY ROOSEVELT TO CABINET POST

Official Announcement Confirms Tentative Portfolio Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 28—President-Elect Roosevelt today officially announced the appointment of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana as Attorney-General of the United States, completing his Cabinet list save for the portfolios of Labor and Commerce.

The naming of Miss Frances Perkins, state labor commissioner of New York, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina for the remaining posts is expected before Mr. Roosevelt leaves Hyde Park for New York City en route to Washington tomorrow.

Mr. Walsh is the third member of the upper house of Congress to be drafted for the incoming Cabinet, the others being Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee for Secretary of State and Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia for Secretary of War.

Like Mr. Hull and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Mr. Walsh is rated as one of the chief conservative leaders of the Senate and in point of qualifications is regarded as supremely fitted to be Attorney-General. His legal ability is of the first rank and his views on the Constitution and character have become a criterion in his party. Furthermore, he is the Senate's chief prosecutor and investigator and has brought both skill and learning to this task.

In the study of the Roosevelt family mansion overlooking the Hudson, Mr. Roosevelt continued at work today on his inaugural address, which will be heard on March 4 in all quarters of the globe. Within 24 hours, he will be on his way to Washington, and throughout the house was the bustle of moving.

The President-Elect is keeping in touch by telephone and message with every move being made in Washington, where for the last two days his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William H. Woodin, has been familiarizing himself with the pressing problems which that department will fall heir to next Saturday.

Mr. Roosevelt has assumed the burdens of government in advance of taking office to an unprecedented extent and one of the urgent issues to which both he and Mr. Woodin have given comprehensive attention is the domestic banking situation.

Indeed, it is now known that it was on the advice of the President-Elect that the shift in the direction of the National City Bank and the National City Company was made yesterday, following disclosures before the Senate Banking Committee.

BUILDING TRADES FOR 30-HOUR WEEK

A 24-hour work week as an emergency measure and a 30-hour work week as a standard were adopted as an objective of all trades in the building industry at a special meeting yesterday. It was voted to present a united front in opposition to any further wage reductions.

These recommendations, passed by the 81 delegates representing all the building trades, will be reported back to the unions represented at the meeting for action, and another meeting will be held March 15 for review of the unions' decisions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Louisiana Dry Law Repeal Is Declared Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28—Repealed by a referendum taken at the recent general election, the Hood Act, the state dry law, was put back into force today by a decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court in session here. The decision in effect declared the referendum unconstitutional.

Chief Justice O'Neil wrote the decision and it was concurred in by the entire court. The case grew out of the appeal from convictions in a lower court involving arrests under the Hood Act.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of Judge Robert Roberts of Shreveport, in declaring the referendum unconstitutional on the authority that "The power of Legislature to make laws is not delegated by that department to any other body or authority." The court further held that the act could be repealed only by vote of the State Legislature.

Before the referendum was submitted to the people, prominent drys attacked its constitutionality and were granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Secretary of State from printing the referendum on the ballot. The fight was dropped however and repeal subsequently passed.

Mr. George Reyer, superintendent of police, who had instructed his men not to make arrests for liquor law violations, yesterday countermanded this and ordered the detention of all such violators.

Blown From Mountain, Snow Fills Valley Roads

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—This city was snow-bound last night, although not a flake of snow was falling. A high wind blew the snow from Platt Mountain into the valley and left in its wake snow drifts six feet high. Most roads were almost impassable and three gangs of men were recruited to clear them.

HULL'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Gov. Hill McAlister today appointed Mr. Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga, former Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cordell Hull, named Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet. Judge Bachman is a Democrat.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Discoverer's Club.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Philippine Independence," round table.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Heart Songs"; octet.
11:30 NBC, "Bustle and Crinoline."
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 Principato Hawaiians.
5:30 "Rock-a-Bye Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Sekctary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:00 Van and Fauntleroy.
7:30 Edison Salute.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Mirt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Roake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodies; interview; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: John Charles Thomas, baritone.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
6:30 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 Hyde Park Glee Club.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commenator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony; soloists.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension talk.
3:00 p. m.—Calvin Coolidge Memorial Service from State House, Boston.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Chamber Music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Ellis Sedman, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Radcliffe College, in the theater, Agassiz House, Mason and James Street, Cambridge, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by Mr. Nathan Rudnick, pianist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit: Fifth forum in series, "English for the Credit Man," by Mr. James Wallace Lees, director Lincoln Institute, Burdett College, 256 Stuart Street, 6.

Wesleyan University Alumni Association: Annual banquet, "Fathers' Night," speaking program, music, University Club, Trinity Place, 6:30.

Wellesley College Club: Meeting, Mr. Cameron Beck, speaker, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Stuart Club: Meeting, address, "Political Smokescreens," by Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard, 103 The Fenway, 8:15.

Boston Teachers' Club: Meeting, talk on bridge by Mrs. Charles H. Geissler, also playing, Hotel Kenmore, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Two musical journeys, by Mr. Guy Maier, pianist, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, speaking and musical programs, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Meeting, showing of motion pictures, "The Last of the Wood Engravers," and "The Making of an Etching by Benson," Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Presentation of "The Chimes of Normandy," by Peabody Operetta Company, benefit Elizabeth Peabody Settlement, 357 Charles Street, 8:30.

Fête Charrette, auspices Harvard University Architectural School, Waterfront Club, Rowes Wharf, evening.

Cambridge Y. M. C. A.: Chess tournament preceded by concert, Lobby, 820 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, 7.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "Making Your Home Inviting," by Miss Eleanor Mulcahey, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:20.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Mary Wigman, dancer, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Lecture, "German Baroque Architecture," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4. Open to public.

Boston University: Joint department meeting, address by Mr. Carl S. Vrooman, farmer and author, 11.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture: Garden talk, "Forcing Plants for Filling," by Prof Stephen F. Hamblin, Junior League ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Meeting, speaking program, Hotel Lincolnshire, 2:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "What the International Convention Means to New England," by Mr. Allen H. Bagg, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Drawings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Clipping Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 2:20.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:20.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Trent Paine 2d; paintings in the museum collection by Boston artists; sixteenth century French engravings; costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; opening March 3.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water-Color Painters. Through March 4.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Literary Shop, 169A Myrtle Street—Water colors by Jacques Messip. Through March 4.

W. J. Gardner Gallery, 381 Boylston Street—One hundred prints by Brangwyn, Cameron, Clark, Dodd, Fitton and Short.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Cartoons by Franklin Collier. Through March 6.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships and the sea by John P. Benson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

Doll & Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Guilio d'Blass. Through March 11.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably with snow tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, possibly with light snow in northeast portion tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds; weather partly overcast over south and overcast with light rain or snow over north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	30	44	Montreal	20	32
Bismarck	24	48	Nantucket	30	36
Boston	28	36	New Orleans	50	64
Buffalo	24	30	New York	28	36
Calgary	6	30	Norfolk, Va.	36	46
Charleston	44	58	North Platte	32	56
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	32	40
Cincinnati	28	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	68
Denver	32	62	Pittsburgh	24	36
Eastport, Me.	24	38	Portland, Me.	28	36
Hatteras	42	50	Raleigh	36	52
Honolulu, T.H.		86	St. Louis	36	50
7 p.m. Feb. 27	70		St. Paul	34	40
Helena, Mont.	16	36	Salt Lake City	32	42
Huron, S. D.	34	54	San Francisco	46	58
Jacksonville	56	56	Santa Fe, N.M.	34	52
Kansas City	36	52	Seattle	36	42
Key West	74	76	Tampa	60	72
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	32	44
Memphis	44	52	Wichita, Kan.	32	50
Miami, Fla.	70	74	Williston, N.D.	20	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 28.
B—Maximum Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:57 p. m., Wednesday 2:14 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:02 p. m.

NEW CLEMENCEAU STATUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A new statue of Georges Clemenceau is to be erected in Paris, at the expense of a club formed recently by 24 of the French statesman's friends. The model of the statue, the work of the sculptor M. François Sicard, is now ready and has been approved by the family of the "Tiger."

Massachusetts House Votes End To Six State Groups

Economy in government had its biggest day of the current legislative session on Beacon Hill yesterday when the House of Representatives voted to abolish six state divisions including Smoke Inspection, the Massachusetts Industrial Commission and Necessaries of Life.

The House also upheld the Governor's veto of a bill to award an annuity to the widow of a Marblehead policeman, a measure which the Governor declared would open the way for a flood of such legislation.

The cry for economy also echoed in legislative committee hearings where Mr. Charles P. Howard of the Commission on Administration and Finance urged legislation for the consolidation of the state departments of Agriculture and Conservation. He further advised the establishment of a department of Municipal Affairs to simplify municipal activities.

In the Senate, a bill was passed to the engrossment stage authorizing municipalities to borrow on their tax titles. Proposed regulation of the laying of pipe lines for conveying gasoline as factors in transportation competition, failed in the Senate.

Efforts to memorialize Congress in opposition to three-cent postage also failed to materialize in the Senate.

At final hearings held before the Committee on Transportation on proposals to regulate the trucking industry, the arguments of both sides were summed up. It was suggested that the committee report a resolve asking for the appointment of a special commission to study the whole problem of transportation.

Motion Pictures

Soviet Humor

Still another high-ranking picture comes to the Fine Arts Theater this week in Amkino's "Men and Jobs," in which Soviet idealism is salted with humor and sweetened with a delightfully awkward attempt at love interest.

Persons who read Sappy Stories cannot read Literature. And vice versa. So, those who prefer 16-cylinder movies hurling over a stereotyped plot at 80 miles an hour, won't care for the lingering exposition, the leisurely way of picture makers who think. "Men and Jobs" is practically all exposition—of an idea. An illumined handicap. There is neither crime nor disaster. All the excitement there is is in the finest sort of realism—that of constructive effort.

A jovial American engineer, who looks like a good Rotarian, arrives at a Russian industrial plant and in his superior American way discovers many matters for correction. The Russians, antagonized at first, ponder the situation, and soon begin to take the examples of a better technique to heart. A shock brigade of selected men sets out to master the difficulties. The hero, Soviet Russia, triumphs grandly of course, but not until after several reels of good-natured fun-poking—at itself.

Under the subtle direction of Comrade Macheret, the drama of idea more than makes up for the lack of personal drama. The romance of machinery in action is enspelling. Machinery becomes a beautiful and vital thing. And as always, the Russian people are not actors, or even types, but—people. Two Moscow Art Theater actors, Comrades Stantzyn and Petrov, have leading rôles. Their facial play is remarkable.

Mechanistic music after the style of "Soviet Iron Foundry," heard at the Pops last season, is descriptive accompaniment. The melodious Russian speech (translated into English titles) makes further music. A completely fascinating picture with a wealth of engrossing detail. M. L.

Iceberg Sleuths Ready for Trail

The patrol cutter General Greene is fueled, provisioned and ready to speed into the north Atlantic for the survey which precedes the annual International Ice Patrol for the protection of shipping.

As soon as word comes from Washington, the Greene will start for the Grand Banks in command of Boatswain C. H. Bartlett. Mr. Floyd M. Soule, recently appointed by the Civil Service Commission to be senior oceanographer, has been assigned to the Greene and will devote his time to making observations as to the flow of currents, temperature of the sea, the movement of the ice and other research data.

The Boston office of the Hydrographic Service received word today of the presence of heavy field ice due east of Cape Race, in the Great Circle track traveled by the transatlantic passenger liners. Shipping was notified today by radio of its presence which indicates the annual drift of ice from the arctic toward the Gulf Stream. Field ice is a forerunner of bergs which break off from Arctic glaciers and traverse the Labrador Current across the ship lanes in early summer.

Brewster's Brief Holds Maine Seat Not Legally Filled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—A brief contending that the House seat for the Third Maine District has not been legally filled and that neither of the two contestants should be seated at the opening of the new Congress, was filed yesterday with Mr. South Trimble, clerk of the House, by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine.

Pointing out that no certificate of election has been made out by the proper state authorities the brief held that the name of neither of the contestants should be placed on the roll of the House until it has itself decided on the merits of the election.

The unusual situation results from the fact that whereas the Executive Council of the State of Maine certified to the election of Mr. Brewster, Republican, by a majority of 681 votes, the Governor declined to sign any certificate of election in view of the original returns, which gave the Democratic candidate, G. Utterback, a slight majority of a few score votes.

Mr. Trimble has tentatively agreed with the first of the Brewster contentions, that neither contestant should be seated at the opening of the new House, and indicated he will leave the seat vacant on the rolls until the question shall have been decided. The brief also set forth alleged instances of fraudulent and irregular voting involving more than 800 names in five precincts, all of whom, it was held, were unlawfully registered and "fraudulently marked by election officials."

Final contention of the brief on behalf of Mr. Brewster is that Mr. Utterback was not a bona fide Democratic candidate, but that on the contrary he was indorsed and supported solely by the Republican machine, which, by implication, was seeking to defeat its own candidate.

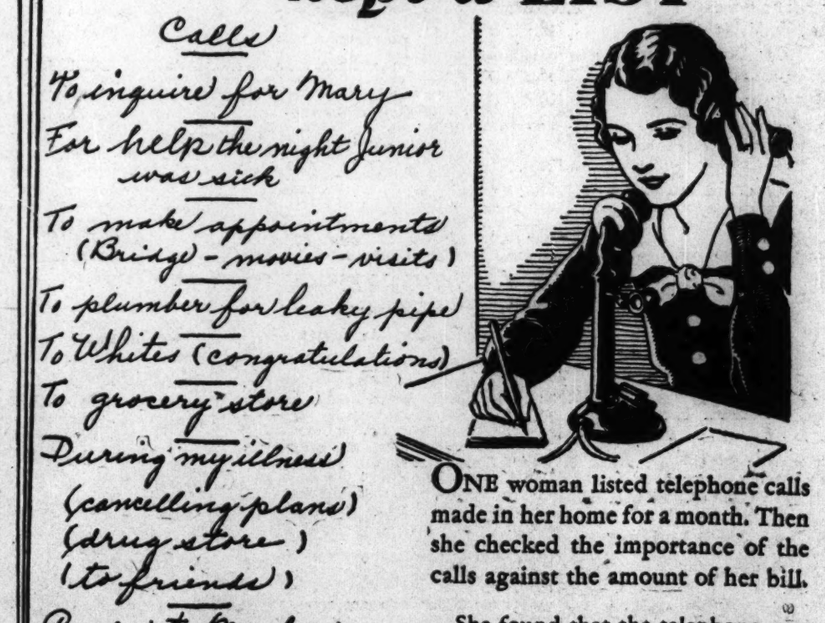
PERFECT CIRCLE SALES RISE

The Perfect Circle Company, Hagerstown, Ind., reports that its Canadian sales of piston rings in 1932 showed a gain of 21 per cent over the previous year.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE
to NEW YORK on the
YANKEE CLIPPER
Now leaves Boston daily except Sunday at 1:00 P. M. instead of 3:30 P. M. Stops at New London and New Haven.
Due New York 5:45 P. M. Extra Fare reduced from $2.50 to $1.20.
MERCHANTS LIMITED
Now makes the New York run in 4¼ hours. Leaves Boston daily except Saturday at 5:00 P. M. Stops at New Haven.
Due New York at 9:45 P. M. Extra Fare $1.20.
Save Time on the "Boulevard of Steel"
For reservations, Telephone Hubbard 6800, or call at Ticket Offices, 67 Franklin Street, Back Bay, South Station and North Station.
THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

IT'S READY AND IT'S Free
This STYLE BOOK of Slenderizing Fashions for STOUT WOMEN

A NEW YEAR... a complete new outlook, especially in clothes. And a new invitation to get your free copy of our famous Style Book of Slenderizing Fashions!
Smartest Paris and New York styles, each in sizes individualized by Lane Bryant for you of stout figure!
... in Your Size and Color
In the dresses alone, there are over eighty styles, every one in your size and color. And throughout the book, you will find our famous quality and values that make us the leading specialist in stout women's apparel.
In addition to silk dress pictured, there are many others from $4.95 to $19.85 . . . and lovely new cottons as low as $1.79. Also hats, coats, shoes, hose, corsets, underwear, all at very low prices.
This fascinating new Style Book will be sent FREE; mail coupon today.
Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis; also retail store agencies in 14 other cities. Our Mail Order Service brings these stores direct to your door...for we pay ALL postage on every purchase.
Lane Bryant
Address Department 192
39th Street at Fifth Ave. NEW YORK
Two Other Books ...
Check here if you are an Expectant Mother, and we will also send you our Style Book of Maternity Apparel and of Layettes for new-born babies.
Check here if you have children from one to ten years of age, and we will also send you our new Style Book of Infants' & Children's Apparel.
LANE BRYANT, Dept. 192
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Dear Madam: Please mail free copy of your Spring Style Book of Slenderizing Fashions for Stout Women and Misses.
Name
Address
Town State

One WOMAN kept a LIST

Calls
To inquire for Mary
For help the night Junior was sick
To make appointments (Bridge - movies - visits)
To plumber for leaky pipe
To Whites (congratulations)
To grocery store
During my illness (cancelling plans) (drug store) (to friends)
Calls to Mother
To get correct time
Business calls by John.
Calls by children
#
Cost of telephone for one month $3.25
ONE woman listed telephone calls made in her home for a month. Then she checked the importance of the calls against the amount of her bill.
She found that the telephone was tied in with every family activity. Without it, the whole household would have been disarranged, slowed up, shorn of pleasure and protection.
And the cost was so small compared to service rendered! One job her husband got by telephone would easily have paid the bill.
The use made of telephone service varies in detail among families, but is generally similar in range and variety. And always, the telephone is *there*, ready to serve, to earn, to protect.
Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Weekly Shopping Guide
New Low Price! PRIZE BREAD

Big 1¼ lb. loaf
Sliced or Regular
6¢ Formerly 7¢
LENTEN FOODS AT LOWEST PRICES
With the Lenten Season starting tomorrow, First National Stores offer timely specials. Here are three big savings on popular imported and domestic canned fish for your emergency shelves.
Fancy Imported CRABMEAT
In the Golden Lined Tins—Packed the Day They Are Caught in Icy Cold Waters. No ½ Tin 22c
FANCY ALASKA PINK SALMON
Rich in Vitamins—Serve Often in Many Tempting Forms. 3 Tall Cans 25c
READY TO FRY GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES
Just Form in the Shape You Like Best and Fry. 2 Tins 21c
SEALECT MILK 3 TALL CANS 17c
Quaker Oats 2 Full 20 oz Pkgs 9c
Pineapple Finast Sliced Lge Tin 17c
P&G Soap White Naphtha 7 Bars 19c
Marshmallow Fluff Lge Tin 19c
Sandwich Spread 2 8 oz Jars 25c
Salted Peanuts Lb Pkg 15c
Finast Vinegar 2 Pt Bots 15c
Statler Tissue 3 Rolls 18c
BROOKSIDE MILK Qt 8c
SMOKED SHOULDERS Lb 9c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI 4 Pkgs 29c
LOAF CHEESE White or Yellow Lb 23c
SELF RISING FLOUR Wheatsworth Pkg 9c
BREAKFAST CEREAL Wheatsworth Pkg 12c
Bakery Specials This Week
APPLESAUCE CAKE Ea 15c
WHOLE WHEAT BREAD Lge Loaf 5c
FRESH DOUGHNUTS Doz. 15c
RAISIN DROP COOKIES N. B. C. Lb 19c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

EARLY REVIVAL FORECAST FOR FARM REALTY

Insurance Official Confident It Will Throw Off Load of Debt

Confidence that the nation's farms, now creaking under a $9,500,000,000 debt load, will throw off their disabilities and again become first-class investments, was expressed yesterday by Mr. James McGee, assistant treasurer of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Declaring agriculture to represent a basic industry and one that has assumed particular attractiveness for thousands cast off by the factory system, he forecast a real acceleration in the farm realty market when agricultural prices stiffen.

The Hancock Company with $163,000,000 represented by its 26,000 individual farm mortgages, mostly in the middle West, finds its policy toward these troublesome investments dictated largely by this optimistic long view. Few foreclosures are being made by the insurance company, he said.

"When the owner lives on the farm and manages it wisely, it is generally advantageous to allow him to stay on the land though some of his payments may be in default," he continued. "He knows the farm and how to work it; he can obtain some return on it more readily probably than could the creditor. It is only when the holder of the second mortgage or some other creditor steps in and presses for his lien that the insurance company forecloses on the diligent and efficient farm owner to protect its prior lien."

Asserting it to be impossible to sell the American public anything in a falling market, he said his company had placed tenants upon many of the relinquished farms and that many of these tenants probably would become owners and mortgagees.

He says that a considerable proportion of the property held by the company as foreclosures was deeded to the mortgagor to save the expense of foreclosure proceedings and make all possible restitution to the creditors.

He sees in the Iowa moratorium on farm foreclosures no menace to the insurance companies. The policy, he said, is substantially that pursued by the companies. He added that it is the receivers and the individual mortgagors, who do not enjoy a strong financial position, that will be hardest hit by postponed debtor payments.

It is at a time such as this when weaknesses develop in some particular investment, that the strategy of the insurance companies' diversification of its portfolios justifies itself, he indicated.

Harvard Society Members Named

Appointment of the managing body of the new Society of Fellows at Harvard University was announced this morning following confirmation yesterday by the board of overseers. The directing group will consist of the President of the University, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as members ex officio, and the following Senior Fellows: Dr. Alfred North Whitehead, Professor of Philosophy; Dr. John L. Lowes, Francis Lee Higginson, Professor of English Literature; Dr. Lawrence J. Henderson, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, and Mr. Charles P. Curtis Jr., a member of the Harvard Corporation.

Eventually an additional Senior Fellow will be appointed. The four already named are men who have been active in planning the society as announced on Jan. 10. The Senior Fellows will make the selection of the Junior Fellows and in general administer the society. The plan provides for an ultimate group of not more than 24 young men who will be selected for "their promise of notable contribution to knowledge and thought," and who will receive for a three-year term, free board and rooms in the various houses, and a yearly stipend of $1250 the first year and $1500 yearly thereafter.

The society announces that the maximum age for appointment to the first term is 25 years, and for the second term, 28 years. No appointments will be made upon direct application, but recommendations for appointments are now being considered for the fall term. At the outset, only five or six appointments will be made annually until the full quota has been established.

Boston Art Notes

Giulio di Blaas

At Doll & Richards on Newberry Street, there appears the portraitist Mr. Giulio di Blaas in his Boston début. The list of his sitters is a distinguished one, including Mrs. Eugene O'Neill, Mme. Lucrezia Bori, Miss Anita Loos and members of the Italian gentry.

Nearly all of Mr. Blaas's portraits are done in aquarelle, a medium well suited to his delicate mode. He executes features and detail trimly, rendering accurately measures and shapes. His models are seen in agreeable moods, portrayed in dignified bearing. Most of the women wear white, and they are seen poised against pale backgrounds. As a sort of contrast to his portrayals of people, Mr. Blaas depicts scenes of Venice in vivid tones, indicating the details clearly. His is a romantic style.

Guild of Boston Artists

Mr. John P. Benson, brother of the renowned Frank, exhibits his pictures of ships and the sea at the Guild of Boston Artists

Mr. Benson is more a portrayer of ships than a composer of pictures. The sea and sky are a background, neither poetic, nor atmospheric necessarily, for clipper ships, dories, trawlers, all painted with careful study of their shapes and equipment. An accurate eye, considerable knowledge of shipping craft, a patient hand are necessary for this kind of painting which proves to be of interest to seamen chiefly.

Boston Museum School

The Guild of Craftsmen of the Boston Museum School is holding an exhibition of jewelry made by members, at 230 Fenway. The outstanding individual exhibition is the work of Miss Margaret Vant.

These are trying times for handicraft. It must bear up valiantly against a gigantic competitor, the machine. Handicraft must be excellent to hold its own at all. It must convey just such superiorities of texture and ensemble as are outside the capacity of the machine. Such qualities we are always glad to discover in the work at the Museum School.

Exigency of the times demands that silver be used more commonly than gold, that gems be used sparingly. To us the challenge seems salutary; it seems that the imagination of these workers is stimulated to greater ingenuity. With fewer gems, more attention is directed to the workmanship and designing of metal. This to us is the more artistic pathway in jewelry making.

D. A.

LEES TO ADDRESS CREDIT INSTITUTE

"English for the Credit Man" will be the topic discussed by Mr. James Wallace Lees at 6 o'clock tonight at Burdett College, 156 Stuart Street, Boston, in the fifth of a series of forums sponsored by Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, the educational department of the Boston Credit Men's Association.

Mr. Lees is principal of the Lincoln Preparatory School and director of Lincoln Institute. He is an authority on English and has a message of real value. All credit men and other executives are invited.

Color Printing In Newspapers Lecture Topic

The popular colored comic strip has been responsible probably more than any other factor for the growth and development of four-color printing in newspapers, according to Mr. V. Winfield Challenger, director of printing at N. W. Ayer & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia. Mr. Challenger was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Inc., at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night.

Although four-color printing first came into practical use about 1914, it is still in its infancy, Mr. Challenger told members of the club. This is due, he said, to a large extent to the variety of methods now used in the production of daily newspapers. Until more newspapers adopt the same standards and employ the same methods of producing four-color printing, he continued, the advertisers will be faced with the problem of trying to supply different newspapers with different kinds of plates so they will get uniform results.

Four-color printing requires care and accuracy, the speaker brought out, while the average newspaper must handle its editions in a very limited time. "This desire for speed, without adequate regard for quality, is found in no small degree in the color pressroom," he said, "and is reflected in the work."

The advertiser, on the other hand, Mr. Challenger declared, spends considerable money for his advertising and it is worthy of good results. The acceptance of four-color advertising in newspapers is increasing, the speaker said. But this acceptance would be more rapid on the part of the advertiser and the advertising agency if one could feel reasonably sure of getting what he was paying for in color reproduction when he furnishes a color advertisement. Mr. Challenger illustrated his talk with numerous examples of four-color printing and the results obtained by the various newspapers which reproduced them. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Howard Wallingford, president of the club.

INCREASING INTEREST IN INSURANCE SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28—The public is putting a far larger proportion of its income into life insurance than ever before. This is the opinion of Mr. L. Edmund Zacher, president of The Travelers, given in the annual statement of the three Travelers Insurance companies. People have found in insurance, Mr. Zacher declares, an economic device that has been of extraordinary service and one which it is predicted will be used to an even greater extent in the future.

The statement points out that during the last three years under life insurance and annuity contracts, the insurance companies in this country have distributed more than $4,000,000,000 among living policyholders, and have distributed another $2,000,000,000 among beneficiaries. In addition to this, $3,000,000,000 has been paid to policyholders in the last three years of the economic slump by fire and casualty insurance companies, the report says.

LIBERAL PARTY IN CANADA BALKS AT SOCIAL STATE

Mackenzie King Attacks Plan of 'Coöperative Commonwealth'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—Sympathy for the goal in view but unalterable opposition to the means advanced for attaining it is the attitude taken by the Liberal Party toward Mr. J. S. Woodsworth's suggested coöperative commonwealth, as explained by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, in Parliament yesterday.

Mr. Woodsworth advocates everything being taken over and managed by the state, said Mr. King, and it is "inconceivable that we should indorse it." Bad as conditions are at present, there was no guarantee that under a socialistic state they would be better for the mass of people, he continued. He argued that doing away with private property would do away with rewards.

"While we are sympathetic with its aims and purposes we object to its supporters seeking to take advantage of present conditions to exploit their aims, and they should not be surprised if all others in the House combine against it," he said. He did not accuse the advocates of this "new social order" of being Communists and did not believe there was one supporter of Communism in the House, but he was convinced that socialization of industry should come gradually as in the past and under the present system of government. Not change of government but change of human nature itself must be brought about, he declared.

Mr. King was confident that the Liberal Party was on the right road. It advocates a representative national commission to coöperate with provinces and municipalities in dealing with the unemployed situation; it would abolish tariff increases and extra taxes on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties; ending executive action in making and altering of tariffs by executive action; promotion of trade with all nations and continuance of the liberal policy of British preferences by a percentage reduction in existing tariffs rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs.

The Liberal Party, according to Mr. King, believes in an investment control board which would have supervision of issues of securities by companies incorporated under federal control; in a national central bank to perform the functions of discount and the control of currency issue in terms of cost of government and in the burden of interest and taxation, and in interest rates.

FIREMEN HOLD BALL

Some 15,000 persons and the Boston Fire Department Band filled Boston Garden last night with music and merrymaking for the fifty-fourth annual firemen's ball. The attendants were the guests of Mr. Edward F. McLaughlin, fire commissioner, and the members of the Boston Fire and Protective Departments' Relief Fund.

Express Highways Held Key To British Traffic Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Special speed roads fenced off from pedestrians like railway tracks were urged here by Viscount Cecil as an essential step in lessening highway accidents. On all other roads he advocates strict enforcement of a speed limit.

The latest British Road Traffic Act has failed to halt the increase of motor mishaps because it leaves the speed of automobiles unchecked, Viscount Cecil told a meeting of the Pedestrians' Association. Rapid road traffic needed treating with the same precautions as those observed by the railways.

"We have got to recognize," he continued, "that there is, particularly among the younger members of society of all classes, an extraordinary perversion of view as to their rights and the duties of drivers of motorcars on the road. They regard pedestrians as a kind of natural enemy who have no rights and ought not to be considered at all, and seem to think that they have a right to go as fast as they can, and that anyone who stops them or impedes their speed may have his rights absolutely disregarded."

A demonstration of a device designed to force trucks and motor-coaches to observe their speed limits was given to the meeting. By means of an electric circuit operated by the speedometer, the moment a vehicle exceeds the limit a lamp is lighted on the roof where the police and public may see it, on the dashboard where the driver may see it, and, in coaches, inside, where the passengers may see it.

BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH & HAMILTON

89 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

General Agents for The Travelers Insurance Co.

TELEPHONE HUBbard 0645

THE TRAVELERS

L. EDMUND ZACHER, *President*

Hartford, Connecticut

Annual Statements *December 31, 1932*

IN the last three years, millions of people have been making use of insurance to save themselves from the devastations of readjustment as well as to restore values which otherwise would have been stripped from them by either the natural or accidental occurrences of life.

Insurance Pours Out Nine Billion Dollars in Three Trying Years

Under life insurance and annuity contracts, insurance companies collectively have poured more than four billion dollars of cash into the hands of living policyholders; and put another two billion into the hands of widows, orphans and other beneficiaries.

Thus, during a period of stress, did a secondary purpose of life insurance, that of providing emergency funds in cash for policyholders, come into unusual prominence. At the same time the primary purpose, that of providing incomes and substantial sums to families after the death of the income producer, continued to be accomplished.

Another three billion dollars has been paid to policyholders in the last three years by fire and casualty insurance companies.

Insurance companies were able to meet promptly all their obligations during a period when credit conditions generally were stringent. Loans to holders of life insurance policies were made promptly upon the sole security of their contracts.

This noteworthy performance is evidence of the ability of insurance to adjust itself to changing conditions; an ability that justified the faith of even the staunchest friends of insurance.

Millions of Individuals and Families are Benefited

Some evidence of the extent to which the public has been helped by The Travelers Companies alone during the last three years of stress is shown by the disbursement of 460 millions of dollars in policy benefits, including policy loans, during that period. The distribution of this sum has required the issuance of three million checks and bank drafts. The payments were widespread and the flow of money into personal, family and corporate exchequers was constant, meeting needs that were more urgent than in normal times.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

[Sixty-ninth Annual Statement]

Assets		Reserves and All other Liabilities		
United States Government Bonds	$80,545,615.00	Life Insurance Reserves		$559,335,165.47
Other Public Bonds	88,947,727.00	Accident and Health Insurance Reserves		9,475,162.90
Railroad Bonds and Stocks	76,551,628.00	Workmen's Compensation and Liability Insurance Reserves		46,287,060.93
Public Utility Bonds and Stocks	70,477,391.00	Reserve for Taxes		3,211,402.49
Other Bonds and Stocks	48,065,758.00	Other Reserves and Liabilities		2,226,312.35
First Mortgage Loans	108,028,112.12	Contingency Reserve		7,778,318.00
Real Estate	26,994,694.03	Special Reserve		8,039,233.50
Loans on Company's policies	122,310,510.97	Capital	$20,000,000.00	
Cash on hand and in Banks	15,086,001.79	Surplus	18,139,869.67	
Interest accrued	10,287,629.67			38,139,869.67
Premiums due and deferred	26,498,431.14			
All Other Assets	699,026.59			
Total	$674,492,525.31	Total		$674,492,525.31

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY

[Twenty-seventh Annual Statement]

Assets		Reserves and all Other Liabilities		
United States Government Bonds	$1,714,490.00	Unearned Premium and Claim Reserves		$8,166,961.76
Other Public Bonds	2,209,276.00	Reserves for Taxes		353,189.10
Railroad Bonds and Stocks	2,948,119.00	Other Reserves and Liabilities		541,808.19
Public Utility Bonds	1,623,800.00	Contingency Reserve		1,627,399.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	7,596,208.00	Special Reserve		2,141,968.99
First Mortgage Loans	312,500.00	Capital	$3,000,000.00	
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,769,200.15	Surplus	4,289,107.90	
Premiums in Course of Collection	1,851,561.33			7,289,107.90
Interest accrued	95,193.46			
All Other Assets	87.00			
Total	$20,120,434.94	Total		$20,120,434.94

THE TRAVELERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

[Ninth Annual Statement]

Assets		Reserves and all other Liabilities		
United States Government Bonds	$3,024,544.00	Unearned Premium and Claim Reserves		$10,266,136.84
Other Public Bonds	1,228,174.00	Reserves for Taxes		254,309.98
Railroad Bonds and Stocks	2,469,173.00	Other Reserves and Liabilities		33,724.36
Public Utility Bonds and Stocks	4,170,681.00	Contingency Reserve		893,292.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	1,647,414.00	Special Reserve		1,059,013.12
First Mortgage Loans	250,000.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,907,045.29	Surplus	1,548,110.18	
Premiums in Course of Collection	1,229,437.36			3,548,110.18
Interest accrued	111,071.53			
All Other Assets	17,046.30			
Total	$16,054,586.48	Total		$16,054,586.48

Few sought policy loans until all other avenues of relief had been exhausted, because men have come to look upon life insurance as their best investment and they do not thoughtlessly reduce its value. Thousands who borrowed are steadily paying back the funds obtained and restoring their insurance protection.

Law of Averages Observed in Investments as Well as in Underwriting

The law of averages, which forms the basis of the insurance business, is observed in the investment of insurance funds as well as in the assumption of risks. In the case of The Travelers Companies, the percentages of assets held in various forms are as follows:

	Per Cent
U. S. Government Securities	12.2
Other Public Securities	13.3
Railway Securities	11.8
Public Utility Securities	11.0
Other Securities	6.1
First Mortgage Loans	15.6
Real Estate	3.9
Loans on Company's Policies	17.6
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2.7
Interest Accrued	1.5
Premiums Outstanding and Deferred	4.2
All Other Assets	0.1

The purpose of The Travelers Companies' holdings of United States Government Bonds of 85 millions, cash of 18 millions, and other marketable securities is to meet its various obligations promptly as presented.

Public Using Larger Proportion of Income for Insurance Than Ever

While the income of the American people has been greatly reduced during the last three years, the amount paid for life insurance has been well maintained and today the public is putting a far larger proportion into life insurance than ever. People have found in insurance an economic device that has been of extraordinary service and one which they will use to an even greater extent in the future.

L. E. Zacher
President

What kind of income do you need?

DO you want an assured income, starting now or at some future date, and continuing as long as you live? Do you want a life income starting at age 55, 60, or 65 with life insurance protection for your family in the meantime?

Do you want to assure your family one hundred or several hundred dollars a month, so that they may be protected against hardship and suffering in event of your death?

Do you want to make sure that your income will not be interrupted by accidental injury and to provide for necessary expenses in such an event?

If you are anxious to provide an income along any of these lines, there is a Travelers Life Insurance, Annuity, Retirement Income or Accident contract which will provide it for you and a Travelers representative to offer you expert advice on the selection of such a contract or combination of contracts.

MORAL: *Insure in THE TRAVELERS*

All forms of life, casualty and fire insurance and annuities are available in The Travelers, furnishing comprehensive insurance service to individuals, families and business firms and corporations.

LIFE • ACCIDENT • AUTOMOBILE • BURGLARY • FIRE • LIABILITY • GROUP • COMPENSATION • PLATE GLASS
STEAM BOILER • WINDSTORM • AIRCRAFT • MACHINERY • INLAND MARINE

LEAGUE LEAVES WAY OPEN TO CONCILIATION

Move Toward Sanctions in Manchu Dispute Does Not Close Door to Accord

This is the last of two articles giving events of the Sino-Japanese dispute in their chronological order.

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In Manchuria the Japanese continued to extend their military operations. In Geneva these were referred to as an occupation. Japanese described them as pacification. They penetrated into north Manchuria, astride the Chinese Eastern Railway. Here Japan came in sharp diplomatic conflict with Soviet Russia. Japan refused the offer of a non-aggression pact extended by Moscow.

A tense situation also began to develop between Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, and Japanese diplomacy. Mr. Stimson was "reinforcing" the pressure from Geneva under the mandate of the Kellogg Pact.

At the same time the case was being thoroughly aired in the world press. Much more about the deep-seated trouble between China and Japan anteceding Sept. 18 and about the mixup in international relations in Manchuria was known than had been known before. The next League resolution, dated Dec. 10, took account of the education. It mentioned "the special circumstances of the case."

Pressed from all sides, Japan on Nov. 20 revived a proposal that a commission of inquiry, should be sent to Manchuria. It had been bruited soon after the Sept. 18 incident, but at that time was rejected by Japan. The change of heart came, it is said, as a result of private representations by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary. The proposal was put into the League resolution of Dec. 10. However, it was not to prejudice the understanding for the troop withdrawal mentioned in the Sept. 30 resolution.

The end of the year found the Japanese in possession of practically all Manchurian territory. It also witnessed the sailing of the League commission under Lord Lytton, and including the American, General Frank McCoy.

Two features will have been noticed about League action so far. It had been kept within the competence of the Council, the smaller group of the League, dominated by the great powers. It had also stayed within the mandate of Article 2.

Bridge Versus Sanctions

A great and dramatic change now unfolded in world diplomacy. On Feb. 2, at the height of a side trouble at Shanghai, China asked the League Council to consider the dispute under Article 15. This is a long article. In sum it says that the Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute. "If such efforts are unsuccessful," adds Paragraph 4, "a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate." This paragraph is called the bridge to the "sanctions" article, Article 16.

The trouble at Shanghai grew into a 40-day "war." The Council failed to stop it. But it did not move to Paragraph 4. China saved the Council from this embarrassment by switching its appeal to the League Assembly, on Feb. 12. Provision for such a switch is made in Paragraph 9 of Article 15. The Assembly, where all member states are represented, so that it is dominated by the small nations, met on March 3.

Appeal to Assembly

This "Parliament of Man" had never before received such a largesse of authority. According to Mr. Felix Morley, in his book, "The Society of Nations": "Until 1932 executive action for the preservation of world peace had always been regarded as a function in which the Council, rather than the Assembly, should take the lead." But, if the Council did not intend to march to Paragraph 4, there was no option.

Japan fought a legalistic battle against both the remission of the dispute to the Assembly and its rediscussion under Article 15. Eventually, it accepted defeat.

On March 11 the Assembly set up the Committee of Nineteen. This worked in conjunction with a consular committee in Shanghai to promote an "armistice" which led to the Japanese withdrawal from Shanghai. Events in Manchuria still proceeded uninterruptedly.

American diplomacy occupied the spotlight in the first few months of 1932. This was clarified into a doctrine which, since it has been tacitly accepted by the Roosevelt Administration, may be termed a new American doctrine. In an identic note to China and Japan on Jan. 7, and in a subsequent letter to Senator William E. Borah dated Feb. 24, Secretary Stimson stated that the American Government "does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris." The United States also declared its interest in the preservation of the Nine Power treaty. At the same time he said that the arrangements reached at the Washington conference were all of a piece, so that the breaking of one document, such as the Nine Power treaty, automatically released the other parties from their obligations in respect of the others, the arms agreement included.

Japan Crosses Rubicon

The League Assembly on March 11 supported the so-called Stimson doctrine.

The world then waited for the Lytton report. Meantime the Japanese, having expunged the old Chinese authority from Manchuria, were setting up a puppet state under Mr. Henry Pu Yi, Manchu Emperor of China deposed in 1911. On Sept. 15 Tokyo bestowed formal recognition upon "Manchoukuo." In that act Japan crossed a Rubicon.

The Lytton report is the counterpart in world organization of such state papers as Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures, Lord Durham's report on India, and Elihu Root's reports on Cuba. It was given to the world on Oct. 1. It called for the restoration of Chinese sovereignty over an autonomous Manchuria. It insured all Japan's treaty rights which Japan and China had for so long been contesting. And it included a long itemized program of settlement which ended in a proposal for an international agreement for the reconstruction of war-torn China.

Using the Lytton report as a point of departure, the Committee of Nineteen, through a subcommittee, has ever since been trying to promote a settlement under Article 15. China early indicated its acceptance of the report. Japan failed to do so. The whole issue has therefore been between Japan and the League. On Feb. 17, the committee gave up the effort, and drafted its report under Paragraph 4, the paragraph that had so long lain dormant. Its main provisions follow substantially the Lytton recommendations. They include: withdrawal of Japanese troops, restoration of Chinese sovereignty over an autonomous Manchuria, non-recognition of Manchoukuo, international reconstruction of China.

The findings of the Committee of Nineteen have now been accepted by the League Assembly, which has set up an executive committee, which Soviet Russia and the United States have been invited to join.

Conciliation is far from being ruled out by the Assembly's action. All that has been done so far is to go on the record, meaning that the League has put down its desiderata of settlement. Since these are contrary to present Japanese ideas, however, the issue is clear-cut.

The importance of the move is that in the event of Japanese noncompliance the way is open to Article 16, the "sanctions" article, which provides for the enforcement of a settlement.

Throughout the entire trouble no war has been declared between China and Japan. Both countries have not even recalled their diplomatic representatives.

RIVALS OF FORD PRAISE HIM FOR SAVING BANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

given to a plan for giving national banks in any state blanket authority to place any limitation on deposit withdrawals adopted by state banks.

Such action, it is felt, would make it possible for Michigan and Maryland banks to reopen immediately and would prevent large-scale closing of banks elsewhere. With definite protection against "runs" there would be no necessity to close bank doors, and regular commercial business could be carried on as usual.

Word from Ohio and Indiana that many banks in the larger cities opened today with a 5 per cent limitation on withdrawal of deposits provided further stimulus to the conferences being carried on by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury and other financial authorities.

Under terms of the Couzens Act they are in a position to take almost any necessary action to forestall a breakdown in banking facilities in a given locality. For a six-months period, the comptroller general has authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exercise the same powers over national banks in any state as are held by state officials in respect to state banks.

The President also has the option of extending the life of the authorization for an additional six-months period should he deem it desirable. It is expected, however, that more detailed and permanent legislation for protection of bank deposits will have been passed by the extra session of Congress before the expiration of the original period.

Limitation on bank deposits was generally regarded here as the most effective method of protecting the interests of the majority of depositors against the waves of hysteria which are responsible for "runs" and which at the present moment are threatening to tie up banking business in several widely scattered sections of the country.

This method of protection, it is pointed out, makes it possible for banks to carry on their regular commercial service without interruption and prevents any serious obstruction in the general channels of trade. All it does do is to make sure that momentary hysteria will not do irreparable damage to a perfectly sound institution.

Despite the Treasury's satisfaction with the Couzens Act as a weapon for combating bank troubles, the present situation has revived the movement for federal guaranty of all bank deposits, and congressional circles are again giving considerable attention to the subject.

States Throw Safeguards Around Banking Situation

By the Associated Press

Banks in Pennsylvania and Ohio opened for business today fortified by emergency legislation passed since the close of business yesterday.

By a resolution enacted and signed at midnight, Pennsylvania banks received power to regulate withdrawals with the approval of the state banking secretary. The restrictions, it was provided, will not apply to deposits made after a bank invokes the emergency powers.

Ohio passed two laws giving the superintendent of banks unprecedented powers to control withdrawals and slash red tape in liquidation or reopening of closed banks. The laws provide protection for new depositors. Several banks in the State joined the list restricting withdrawals, bringing the number taking such action in Ohio to more than 100.

In some other states, too, moves were made to strengthen the banking situation. In Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., banks restricted withdrawals. The Delaware Legislature passed a bill empowering the banking commissioner to suspend or postpone payment of accounts by banks if he deems it necessary.

Five banks in Covington, Ky., across the river from Cincinnati, decided to limit withdrawals to 5 per cent a month.

In Michigan the bookkeeping task involved in getting the two new Ford-backed banks in operation was going ahead, with clerks working in shifts around the clock in an effort to segregate the 1,700,000 accounts that are to be transferred to the new banks.

Legislation in Maryland remained in committees of the Legislature today, Governor Ritchie stating that while speed is desired, he is even more anxious to provide "a measure which represents the best thought of everybody on the subject."

Although the powers of state bank authorities vary, the laws governing restriction of withdrawals are much the same in each state.

Mandatory powers of the Banking Commissioner in Massachusetts, a state often used as a model for regulatory bank legislation, include the right to restrict withdrawals from savings banks indefinitely, through extension of six-month periods.

Other powers are: the right to remove trustees of savings banks; the power to proceed against banks operating contrary to the public welfare; and the right to direct discontinuance of unsafe or unauthorized practices.

The commissioner's powers in the matter of examination and taking possession of banks in a frozen condition are similar to those of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Massachusetts Liquidation Act having been patterned after the National Bank Act.

Bank Distrust Declared Caused by Plunging Few

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The whole banking system in the United States is under a cloud of distrust because some bankers, "instead of performing their proper function," have been speculating under the guise of high finance and covering their operations by new and unheard-of complexities, according to Justice Philip J. McCook, of the New York State Supreme Court.

Speaking before the Women's National Republican Club here yesterday, Justice McCook recalled that critics who assailed what they alleged were unsound business practices during the "prosperity" years were condemned generally for "rocking the boat and were called crepe hangers." These critics charged that "corporate heads were diverting their energies from efficient administration to stock selling; lawyers and doctors were neglecting individuals on the quantity production theory."

"Now we know they were right," he added. "As for the banks, the multitude of sober-minded, honest and conservative bankers stood aghast at the damage to the reputation of the whole banking system done by the plungers and the false prophets among them."

Washington Bank Closes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—At the request of its officers, because of heavy withdrawals, affairs of the Commercial National Bank were taken over today by the office of the Federal Comptroller of the Currency. It was closed.

ARCTURUS RADIO TUBE

Arcturus Radio Tube Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $464,603 after depreciation, amortization, adjustment of inventories, etc., compared with net loss of $266,103 in 1931.

SIX COLUMNS CLOSE IN ON JEHOL FORCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ed on all the committees of the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka has left Geneva and the other chief members of the delegation are leaving today, but a considerable number of delegates of secondary rank are staying on.

Pittman Favors Giving Roosevelt Power To Impose Arms Embargo

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Those interested in using a munitions embargo as a positive peace-making method feel that in so far as the British method is effective, it gives Japan a substantial advantage in the conflict. They point out that Japan has already amassed large stocks of manufactured war material, has large orders on file which will be filled despite the British embargo and has means of manufacturing armaments from raw materials which will still flow freely. This attitude was represented by Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, who said:

"To put an arms embargo on China and Japan is to take sides with Japan under conditions and circumstances now existing." To impose an embargo equally on the nation which has just been declared by the League of Nations and the United States to be an innocent victim of aggression, is held here to be a strange reversal of justice and treaty obligations. Particularly when the nation which was declared innocent has almost no means of manufacturing its own arms, while the aggressor stated should have such means.

The arguments which produce this British policy are understood to relate to Japan's power of applying a blockade to Chinese ports and treaty ports held by other nations in Asia.

On the other hand, imposition of a blockade on Japan alone was approached with considerable favor in administrative circles here, although officials were not definitely decided on such a step, even if they had the authority. They considered that even if Japan did blockade treaty ports, which they felt by no means inevitable, the world's moral record would at least be helped if it did not continue to supply the means of aggression to the aggressor. And they felt that any embargo to be effective must apply to the major raw materials for armaments, such as cotton and nitrogenous substances.

The possibility of an embargo has been temporarily blocked by Congress. What might happen under the new administration, however, remains open, and many hope for an early grant of such authority to Mr. Roosevelt, who indorsed the method.

Strength was given this view by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the new Congress. He favored granting powers to the President to invoke an embargo, but added:

"I do not mean to say I favor an embargo in this situation. That is for the President and not Congress to decide."

Funds for Relief Reach $2,616,517

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign fund rose to $2,616,517, it was reported today at headquarters. Approximately $15,400 was contributed since yesterday, it was said.

A group of sales managers of leading business concerns was organized yesterday to contact concerns that have not yet contributed to the fund or whose contributions are deemed inadequate for a drive of this type. The members began their canvass today visiting heads of concerns to impress upon them the necessity of coöperating now.

The Industry and Finance group is continuing its campaign of sending speakers before the employees of firms to explain to them the drive and the necessity of contributing. The Wards committee speakers' bureau, which inaugurated the speaking campaign, not only is continuing its work of sending speakers before groups of employees, but is organizing this work in every ward of the city.

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Smart and practical Two-piece Suit for Town wear in the new fancy wool Georgette in most becoming shades of Beaver, Nixzer, Tomato, New Green, Imperial Blue, Cloud Grey, Navy and Black. In fittings S. W., W. and O/S. Both the tailored coat and dress are perfect in cut and detail. The Dress is made with the new semi-gored skirt with buttons back and front as illustrated, and wide Revere and completed by a belt of self material. The coat is designed to suit all figures, being slightly fitting and with an attractive tucked collar and high cuffs. PRICE..... 7½ Gns.

THREE-PIECE
The vogue this Spring is markedly in favour of Three-piece suits. Illustrated is an example of these suits. The stylishly designed tailored long coat is fully lined and worn over a modishly cut Cardigan suit of matching material. Both garments may be worn separately or together, making a complete ensemble. In an attractive soft wool tweed in delightful shades of:—Dark Brown/Fawn, Brown/Blue, Lt. Brown / Beige, Black/Grey, S.W. W. and O.S.... 84/-
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EARLY SPRING
tailor-made, perfectly cut, balanced and finished. Three distinct materials are used in the tailoring of this design. Smartly patterned suitings include — Sandalwood, Cigar Brown, New Green, Blue or Plain Navy and Black suitings. The coat is perfectly cut with double-breasted design, whilst the skirt has inverted pleat either side of front and back. S.S.W., S.W., W. W/O.S. and O.S. 63/-
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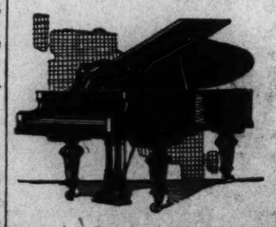
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RESEARCH GOAL FOSTERS BETTER CO-ORDINATION

Sessions at Minneapolis Emphasize Application of Facts Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 28—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Educational Research Association considered today how to promote progress in research through the evaluation and improvement of research technique and coordination of effort.

Common faults in graduate research were listed by Dr. Percival M. Symonds of Columbia University, who said, "The emphasis on the gathering of facts has been poorly correlated with the application of these facts to the educational program.

"The background of information and understanding of the student is often meager and shallow. Certain fundamental assumptions which are often tacitly understood give the research a particular bias and make it of limited value.

"Theses sponsored by and often financed by groups, or theses addressed to certain groups, are often biased. Choice of methods of investigation or of the instruments to be used in the investigation is often faulty. There are a number of technical faults that are commonly seen in the statistical methods used and the preparation of the manuscript."

Research is not something that can be ground out by a machine, Dr. Symonds pointed out. Too much student research has smacked of the mechanical or followed some predecessor without clean insight into the problem and the methods to be used in attacking it. Much research fails to receive recognition because it lacks originality.

"Any student who wishes to undertake research in education must be willing to venture into the unknown," said Dr. Symonds. "Then he will bring back the fruits of genuine discovery."

State department research is improving in two respects, said Mr. Warren W. Coxe of Albany, N. Y., who stated that the increasing leadership in state departments is showing itself in a passing of the statistical, routine research to be replaced by problem study, and in the recognition of the fact that state departments are in a strategic position to coördinate research activities.

Dr. Malcolm M. Willey of the University of Minnesota declared that research must investigate "the ability of the school to train men and women to resist the bombardment of suggestion and misinformation that reaches them through the mass communication network that has developed during the past decade," adding:

"It is important to know if ideas inculcated by formal education can and do withstand the onslaught of vigorous appeal that comes from non-school sources. If not, the school has been defeated in its avowed purpose of providing citizens with the knowledge and attitudes upon which to base living."

Jury Indicts Insull And 18 Associates

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The $150,000,000 financial bubble that Corporation Securities Company turned out to be was charged against Samuel Insull and 18 associates yesterday as a gigantic scheme to defraud an investing public.

Indictments entailing possible punishment by 125 years in federal prison and $250,000 fine for each defendant were returned by the Federal Grand Jury.

The names of three Insulls led all the rest—Samuel, an exile in Greece; Martin, in a Canadian refuge, and Samuel Jr., still active in utility affairs here; but with them the jury named several of Chicago's leading capitalists; Stanley Field, chairman of the Continental-Illinois National Bank & Trust Company; Edward J. Doyle, president of Commonwealth Edison Co., and Harold L. Stuart, head of Halsey, Stuart & Co.

RECEIVERS HELD ILLEGALLY NAMED

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP) — Every bank receiver appointed by the State Auditor of Illinois was held to be illegally in office and his acts were declared null and void Feb. 25 by Judge Denis E. Sullivan in Superior Court of Cook County. The verdict affects 110 receiverships in Cook County and 400 in the State.

The drastic ruling, which would plunge into confusion the process of liquidating scores of closed banks throughout the State, will be appealed by the Attorney-General. Judge Sullivan founded his opinion on a technicality of the State Banking Act.

So Much Down, With Balance At 6 P. C., Means Many Things

It May Be Interest Rate for Year, or It May Be 6 Per Cent of the Balance—It Pays to Figure It Out—If You Can

What rate of interest are you paying on the money the installment house lent you to buy your new automobile or your refrigerator? Who knows? You very likely know no more than the lender does. Service charge and what not is interest just the same. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year is one thing, 6 per cent on the balance, paid monthly, is another. The "carrying charge," of course, is something else again. Figure it out if you can. Mr. Foster thinks it a perplexing problem, and in three articles, of which this is the first, he tells why.

By WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER
Economist and Author

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At nine o'clock in the morning Mrs. Henry Plummer of Main Street sat down at the telephone to begin her day's marketing. She called the nearest of four neighborhood groceries and inquired the price of a pound of butter. A happy-birthday-to-you voice caroled: "Thirty-five cents."

"How much does it weigh?"

The voice abruptly abandoned its expectant lilt. "It weighs a pound, madam."

"I guess," said Mrs. Plummer, "you didn't hear what I said. Exactly how much does your pound of butter weigh?"

There was an explosive silence. "Twelve and a half ounces," snarled the voice.

"Thank you," said Mrs. Plummer calmly.

She hung up the receiver and dialed the second market. Its butter-price was 42 cents; its butter-pound, 13 1-3 ounces. The third market charged 25 cents for butter; its pound weighed 10¾ ounces. The fourth market quoted a 36-cent pound-price, and a 12-ounce pound-weight.

Mrs. Plummer, a college graduate who had majored in mathematics, now sharpened a dozen pencils, took some scratch pads and sat down at her desk. Half an hour later, she called up one of the four markets and ordered the lowest-priced pound of butter.

Needed Plenty of Time

Fortunately, Mrs. Plummer had plenty of time. If you, too, have plenty of time—and if you majored in mathematics—you can figure out which market she called. When you have done that, if you have any time left over, you can ascertain how many days it would take to order a month's provisions on the same basis.

"What a shopper's nightmare!" you exclaim. "Of course nothing of the sort ever really happened. A pound is a pound in any honest market from Seattle to Searsport, just as a yard is a yard and a bushel a bushel. It is difficult enough to compare varying standards of measurement: yards and pounds, thank heaven, are absolute."

So they are. But there is one thing for which the family purchasing-agents of the United States spend every year more than $1,000,000,000, for which there is no standard of measurement. I refer to the use-of-money. You purchase the use-of-money whenever you buy goods on a "deferred-payment plan." You purchase the use-of-money in the same sense as you purchase the use-of-an-apartment.

Whenever you buy a radio, an automobile, a fur coat, or a mechanical refrigerator "on time," you engage in two separate transactions. One has to do with merchandise; the other has to do with the use-of-money on a month-to-month basis.

Sales Under Another Name

One of these transactions, to be sure, is called installment credit, but in reality both transactions are sales. Here their likeness ends. Between the methods used in selling merchandise, and those used in selling installment credit, there is not even a family resemblance.

One system is straightforward and above-board, the other is circuitous and underhanded and sometimes, if the usury laws be strictly interpreted, even dubious as to its legality.

If you don't believe it, go shopping for, let us say, a deferred-payment Sta-Hot refrigerator.

Start with Trustworthy's, where the credit man is the red-headed boy you knew in high school days. From there, cut across the Courthouse Square to the Beehive, "Estab'd 1862." The Beehive's credit man is one of the promoters of the Better Business Bureau; if anyone is truthful about installment charges, he ought to be. When you have made the rounds, if you can hold up your right hand and answer the following questions, send a telegram to Ripley. He will draw a picture of you for next Saturday's "Believe It or Not."

(1) What part of each store's price for a refrigerator "on time" is for the Sta-Hot?

(2) What part is for the "time" (the use-of-money borrowed to pay for the Sta-Hot)?

(3) Which store's price for the use of money is lowest?

Trustworthy's offered to lend you 90 per cent of the money required to buy a Sta-Hot. For this loan they would charge, they told you, "6 per cent interest." You assumed that this meant $6 for every $100 which they loaned you for 12 months. In other words, just as you assume that a pound is a pound and a yard a yard in any state in the Union, so you assumed that 6 per cent, unless otherwise stated, is 6 per cent of the money actually used by the borrower for a full year.

And so, unless otherwise stated, it is in any state except the state of chaos in which "installment" mathematicians function. Trustworthy's "6 per cent" was not otherwise stated than as an annual rate. The charge was, indeed, 6 per cent of something. In this case, the something on which the "6 per cent" was computed was the "original unpaid balance."

This was the principal most advantageous to the store from among a great variety of synthetic principals from which installment-sellers apparently consider themselves free to choose.

But this "original unpaid balance" of $180—$200 minus the down payment of $20—was payable, not in full at the end of the year, but monthly at the rate of $18 for 10 months. Therefore, the average loan was $99. That is to say, although you were quoted a price for a year's use of $180, what actually was offered was ten months' use of $99.

The "6 per cent" in this case was Trustworthy's special brand of 6 per cent, not the 6 per cent in ordinary use; exactly as the different "pounds" used by the four imaginary markets from which Mrs. Plummer inquired the price of butter were special-brand "pounds."

What, Only 12 Per Cent?

Trustworthy's "6 per cent" rate, translated, as it should be, into a monthly rate on month-to-month unpaid balances, was slightly over 1 per cent a month. That was really a low rate for deferred-payment customers. In changing only 1 per cent a month, Trustworthy's was erring, if at all, against itself and against its cash and prompt-pay customers. But in stating the charge as "6 per cent," it was erring against the very essence of mercantile honesty.

So you learned exactly how many cents there were in the Trustworthy installment-dollar. But did this help you to compare its value with that of the Beehive's installment-dollar? At first it looked as if comparison would be easy. For the Beehive, not to be outdone in 6 per cent appeal, offered money at the same rate. Unfortunately, however, the Beehive was not to be outdone in originality, either. It had introduced enough runs and thrills into its "6 per cent" tune to make it comparison-proof. The credit man crooned "6 per cent" over and over, like the refrain of an anthem; but which one of the popular styles of principal the Beehive was featuring that season, he did not say. He apparently felt that it was enough to show you a good, durable, grade A "6 per cent," without dragging down a bolt of the principal upon which it was to be computed, and showing you that, too.

Press and School Work to Improve News Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 28—Coöperation between newspapers and schools of journalism during 1932 was varied and extensive, and revealed that newspaper men are showing an increasing interest in professional preparation for journalistic practice.

This statement is based upon information provided by members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, a national accrediting organization comprising those institutions which have met certain high standards with reference to faculty, curricula, and equipment.

The report was prepared by Prof John E. Drewry, chairman of the committee on coöperation with the press, American Association of Teachers of Journalism and head of the Henry W. Grady school of journalism, University of Georgia, and appears in the March issue of the Journalism Quarterly.

Since the formation of the national joint committee of editors and teachers of journalism, following the conventions of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in Boston in December, 1931, the relationship between practitioners and teachers of journalism has been increasingly coöperative, the report states.

VASSAR APPOINTS FIVE TO FACULTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28—Five new appointments to the faculty of Vassar College have been announced by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president. They are:

Dr. Erika von Ehrhardt-Siebold, former associate professor at Wittenberg College and Mount Holyoke College, visiting lecturer in English; Miss Dorothy Buchanan, former instructor at Bryn Mawr College and Buckingham School, Cambridge, Mass., instructor in English; Dr. Thora M. Plitt, formerly at Hunter College, instructor in botany; Miss Joan von Jaworska-Pilzecker, one-time member of the faculty of the Fieldston School, instructor in German, and Mrs. Maria Piccirilli, of New York, instructor in Italian.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George L. Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.
Zara A. McTarnahan, Larchmont, N. Y.
Paul J. Raisig, Jamestown, N. Y.

RIGID ECONOMY PLEDGE GIVEN BY EDUCATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

cure the ills. Our present system of education is a tangle of the old formal subjects which imply that the individual will fit into his place in the world and the newer subjects which imply that the individual will make a place for himself, but our emphasis is still on the old subjects."

Educational opportunity cannot be put into cold storage until the economic situation improves, said Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

"The most pressing problem now confronting educational leadership is imperative economy," said Dr. Frank," and the gravest peril is irrational budget-making."

Declaring that he "would rather be right than progressive," Dr. William C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University, made a sweeping arraignment of the failure of highly individualistic methods to teach citizens the obedience and restraint necessary to carry forward government successfully and keep schools running.

Work may be more fascinating than play, but to make the two seem one, according to Dr. Bagley "is fatal."

An appeal to the educators to get into politics and to get into them effectively was made by Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago. Dr. Judd charged most boards of education with incompetency and said that if communities would abolish them and hold experts accountable for the management of the schools, education would be on a better footing.

Reform in Curriculum

The real need in the field of character education is to reform the curriculum and the system, not the pupils, declared Dr. A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools in Denver, Colo. Many of those who talk about character education, in his opinion, speak as though they could pick up from a store shelf the specific remedy for the individual defect, whereas the remedy is in rebuilding the curriculum in terms of general living which will give meaning to the school program.

In a plea for training in social coöperation, Dr. E. W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education of Connecticut, said, "We must keep constantly in mind that these boys and girls are the ones who will fill our town offices, vote our appropriations and make our laws. Their daily work will be monotonous or trivial in its nature. Their social contacts will be innumerable and they will possess ample leisure time. The school must train these pupils in social coöperation. It must guide them in the participatory activities of citizenship? It must give them many keen and lasting interests."

Des Moines Experiment Described

Speeches on means of reducing school costs were made before the department of secondary school principals. Mr. R. R. Cook of Des Moines said that it could be done by more efficient teaching methods and described the experiment in Des Moines by means of which a "master teacher," with the aid of a well-trained but inexperienced apprentice, teaches five classes of 65 pupils each.

The educators took a look round the world at last night's mass meeting. Mr. David Lawrence, president of the United States Daily of Washington, stated the general problem of governments and education. Mr. Harry Charlesworth of British Columbia regretted that recommendations for retrenchment have "in nearly all cases been made by business commissions governed in the neat measure by material considerations alone." Dr. N. S. Wallace, vice-chancellor of Sydney University, Australia, urged that business state the size of school budgets and leave to the school people the adjustments within those figures.

CANADIAN POULTRY EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Exports of Canadian poultry to the British Isles from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1932, totaled £224,822, or more than four times the exports of £48,322 in the corresponding period of 1931.

WORLD FAIR WORK SPEEDS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Century of Progress reports progress. With slightly less than 100 days left before the exposition begins, June 1, officials give assurances that the event will open on time.

The appearance of the grounds, however, suggests much to be done. Along the stretch of lake front on Chicago's south side, the steel skeletons of buildings in various stages of construction rise in apparent tangled disarray. Officials explained that speedy construction methods are being employed because the buildings are not being erected for permanence. This enables the completion of a structure in about one-third the time it formerly required.

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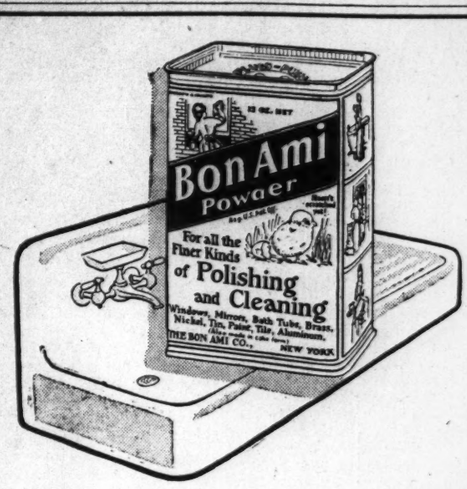

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EDUCATIONAL

Learning Agriculture on Farm

What the Country Boy Can Do in Home Study

Tens of thousands of high school graduates and former college men are not in school this year. They may not be in college, but they can get an education as did Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," by home study.

Here is a letter from a college boy who has intelligence and ambition, and who seeks a way to make profitable use of time, "the stuff that life is made of."

If my answer to Bill helps boys who have gone "back on the farm" to KEEP LEARNING, it will have served its purpose. If it helps them to be more contented, it will be still better.—Dean Harry E. Stone.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I have completed the freshman year in a small college only a few miles distant from my father's farm of 200 acres. I did not fail but I did not do well in my college studies since I was not interested in some of the subjects I was required to study. I am 20 years old and must remain at home during the present school year since I want to help my father with his problems, or at least, I do not want to take from him several hundred dollars that should go to pay debts and taxes.

I do not see why I could not make good use of many leisure hours in the study of agriculture. My father believes in studying farm problems, takes several farm magazines and wanted me to enroll in the college of agriculture of our state university after I was graduated from the district high school. Now I am beginning to see his point of view although I shall want to read good books and magazines in addition to my study of agriculture.

I am particularly interested in studying cooperative marketing, farm relief, the choice of crops, etc. I am also interested in learning more about the experience of others with various kinds of farm machinery, with poultry raising, the control of plant and animal diseases, etc. Can you suggest some standard agricultural texts that I would profit by reading?

If I enter college at some future time I think it will be some good college of agriculture. What do you think are the best ones? If I choose the country rather than the city as a permanent home I want to farm more scientifically or at least more successfully than some of the "dirt farmers" I know. Now and always I want to carry on systematic study.

If you can send me any leaflets or pamphlets on agriculture or agricultural research they will be appreciated. Very sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

Your ambition to make good use of your spare time interests me. I often wonder why so many young men with time on their hands do not use it to increase their own knowledge and to prepare for the time when long hours of labor will make home study more difficult.

Your plan to study agriculture while on the farm is feasible and sensible. I am glad to offer suggestions. There are books on the marketing of agricultural products, on poultry husbandry, crop production, farm machinery and equipment, farm economics, and plant pathology that any intelligent high school graduate can read if he has the ambition, the leisure and the will to learn. Too many people have only the leisure.

A New Text Much Used

You will find much of the information you seek in a new volume now read by students in many colleges of agriculture, "Marketing Agricultural Products in the United States," by Clark and Weld, Macmillan Company, New York City, 1932. This volume records the progress in marketing during the past 15 years. Standardization, grading and inspection, market news, coöperative marketing, farm relief, storage, retailing farm products and the effect of the chain store on the farmer are among the subjects dealt with in this text.

"Crop Production," by Hughes and Henson, Macmillan Company, 1930, has good chapters on soils, the choice of crops, the corn crop, the wheat crop, rye, flax, hay, forage crops, pasture management, etc.

"Farm Machinery and Equipment," by H. P. Smith, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1929, contains excellent chapters on seeding machinery, cultivating machinery, harvesting machinery, feed preparation machinery, transportation equipment and other mechanical aids to farming.

Poultry and Vegetables

"Practical Poultry Management," by Rice and Botsford, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1930, might interest you; also "Vegetable Crops," by Homer C. Thompson, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City, and "Practical Methods in Teaching Vocational Agriculture," by H. E. Lottig, McGraw-Hill, New York City, 1931.

Under separate cover I am sending you my leaflet, "Facts for Prospective Students of Agriculture." I suggest that you send to the United States Civil Service Commission for their leaflets describing requirements and opportunities for agriculturally trained men in the various bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Occupations for the Agriculturally Trained," by Edwin T. Reed, Oregon State Agricultural College, is splendid. Why not visit your state college of agriculture some day and talk with the dean. He can give you valuable suggestions. So also can your county agricultural agent.

Many Sources of Information

Cornell, the University of Iowa, the University of Minnesota, the University of Missouri, Columbia University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Michigan Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, the University of Ohio, the West Virginia University, Oregon State Agricultural College and many other schools have colleges or departments of agriculture. Because I do not name them in this brief reply does not imply that they are not good.

I congratulate you, Bill, on your initiative and courage in planning to improve yourself and thereby improve your environment. Only last evening I talked with a "dirt farmer" who by his own efforts has made good on "the old farm." His father became ill and he had to put his hand to the plow at the age of 11. He has graduated from no college but he is now one of the best informed and most influential leaders in agriculture in West Virginia.

I expect to hear from you later, Bill. Don't disappoint me.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone,

Dean of Men, the West Virginia University.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Fox Photos, London

MAKING A HOST OF MUSICIANS GROW WHERE NONE GREW BEFORE

This violin class at St. Andrew Street Senior Boys School in South Lambeth, London, meets once a week under Mr. J. Lewis. The boys are between 7 and 14 years of age, and each one pays sixpence a lesson. So popular are these violin lessons that Mr. Lewis teaches over 400 boys and girls a week. In both Great Britain and the United States the teaching of beginners in classes has in the last 10 years become extensively adopted in the regular schools. The method allows for great economy of time on the part of the teacher.

Advertising—and You

VII—A Service of Convenience and Economy

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS dusk. A dust-covered car stopped at the little store just at the entrance to a tourist camp in that part of the West where even filling stations are few and far between.

"Johnny," said the Lady in the Back Seat, "run in and get a can of soup, a can of beans and a package of crackers," naming three well-known brands and handing the lad some silver. She was as confident of getting what she wanted and as sure of the probable price as if she had told Johnny to "run around the corner" to the delicatessen back home in Brooklyn.

Did Johnny and his mother realize what they owed to advertising? Probably not. Yet were it not for

You Can Enter a Store Anywhere and Know It Will Have Certain Brands, Because the Modern Store Keeps a Standard Stock of Nationally Advertised Goods.

advertising, they would have had little idea of what they would find in the way of soup, beans and crackers, and to have predicted the price would have been well nigh impossible.

In 1898 the leading manufacturer of canned soup began to advertise. At that time the sales of all canned soup were 500,000 cans yearly. In less than a quarter of a century the sales had increased to 300,000,000 cans. Meanwhile, the selling cost of his company has dropped from 21½ per cent to 5 per cent, a saving which paid for the advertising

Products Today Are Presented in Such a Manner That Their Good Qualities Have a Chance to Make More Satisfactory Advertising.

and held down the price despite increasing costs of materials. There is now scarcely a store in the country where this product may not be obtained at a standard price.

The first camera marketed that can be compared to the models in use today was priced at $25. A camera offered today at $10 is actually a better camera than the old $25 model, despite the fact that in the years between, the cost of both labor and materials has increased. The growth in value and reduction in price is due, of course, to large-scale production; but consistent advertising by this company created the demand that made huge production possible.

How many of you recall the old-time grocery with its open cracker box, flour barrel, sugar bin and vinegar keg? Today you ask for and receive from the dealer's shelves, handy, machine-wrapped packages, tins and bottles containing almost every conceivable article, measured accurately at the factory and plainly marked. Why all this effort to make the product more convenient, more sanitary, more attractive? Competition has something to do with it. But the prime mover is the impetus of advertising, the constant urge to make products more worthy of advertising.

A company making tools at one time had more than 2700 items in its line. A user survey showed that less than 400 items would serve most needs and permit a better product at no higher price. The line was reduced and advertising told the users why. It overcame prejudice, won users over to the new assortment and gave them the benefit of the change.

We have seen then, how advertising serves the consumer by:

1. Making goods more widely accessible.
2. Standardizing the price of products.
3. Increasing value or lowering price—or both.
4. Simplification and standardization of packages and product.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"WIDENING THE HORIZON OF HUMAN LIVING."

Free College Courses for Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

THE University of the City of Toledo is making an educational experiment which will benefit the impecunious but studious citizens of Toledo. The plan was fostered and developed by Mr. Henry J. Doermann, late president of the university. The Opportunity School, as the new school has been named, offers an opportunity for organized instruction in various fields to Toledoans unable to pay for regular college classes and yet desirous of obtaining cultural advantages. The classes were originally intended for those who had recently graduated from high school, but they have proved of interest to a much larger field.

The instructors, who are all college graduates, donate their services to the school. Among the volunteer staff are public high school teachers, members of Toledo hospital staffs, and graduates holding degrees from the University of Toledo. All are experts in their own fields.

Everything Free and Donated

The chief interest of this school is that there is no matriculation fee nor tuition charge for attending classes, nor are the students required to purchase books. In general, the instructors furnish or dictate to the classes an outline of the semester work. Where the work is of a type permitting, individual talks are assigned and the instructor lectures at each meeting of the class.

Classes meet on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The first class hour lasts from 4 to 5:45 p. m. Following that is a library hour from 5:45 to 6:30 p. m. Then classes are held from 6:30 to 8:15 and from 8:15 to 10 p. m.

Following is the list of subjects offered:

Advanced accounting.
Algebra.
Elementary economics.
Psychology.
Journalism.
Letter writing.
Rhetoric.
Plane trigonometry.
Commercial law.
European history.
War.
Local government.
Labor problems.
Recent American drama.
Advertising and salesmanship.
Buying for home.
Commercial arithmetic.
Home nursing.
Mental hygiene.
Accounting.
Criminology.
Marketing.
U. S. race relations.
French.
Spanish.
Italian.

Commercial law leads all the other subjects in the number of registrations. Advertising and salesmanship, accounting and criminology show evidence of popularity. This would seem to indicate that citizens of Toledo are grasping the opportunity given them to acquire more knowledge in the economic and business administration fields, and that they realize it is an invaluable aid in finding jobs.

Wide Range of Students

Among those enrolled at the first session were students ranging in credit from those having only an elementary school education to those who have college degrees. The youngest student is 16 years old and the oldest is 51 years. One woman has five children. A blind man, once an expert mechanic, is learning another profession. Several races are represented in the school.

That the school has been a success is evidenced by the following figures arranged by the executive committee: from a total of 511 enrolled at the beginning, 320 or 62 per cent were attending classes at the end of the first semester; 29 classes, or 69 per cent of the original 42, still remained; 607, or 75 per cent of the original class enrollment of 808, remained. They also found that 22 of the 27 instructors expressed unconditional willingness to serve another semester, while the other five expressed conditional willingness to serve.

The executive committee states that "the success of the enterprise is due to the self-sacrificing effort of the instructors and to the foresight of our late president in making possible the organization of the school."

P.-T. A. Installs Talkie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

Talking moving picture equipment has been installed by the Alamo Heights High School. This innovation in visual education was aided by the Parent-Teacher Association of the school, which sponsored the $1500 purchase.

The talkies will be shown in connection with various classes and courses of study, according to Mr. J. F. Howard, superintendent, efforts being made to obtain pictures illustrative of the subject at hand. It is easily possible to obtain films of an industrial and scientific nature, declared the superintendent, and even talkies whose showing will appropriately parallel various literary courses may be had.

This talkie machine, operated by boy students, is being used to another advantage by the P.-T. A. With it the group stages Friday night shows in the community and charges admission, the proceeds to help pay for the equipment. In furtherance of the educational idea, a committee selects only pictures of the higher type for these public showings.

School Lessons Over the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

THERE are many problems to be met in radiocasting school lessons. This has been shown in the first months of an experiment being carried on by the superintendents of schools in Berkeley, San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda. In September Station KYA in San Francisco began its presentation of the Bay District School radiocast under auspices of the National Broadcasting Company. The lessons were designed for the low fifth and the low sixth grades, and are on the air Tuesdays and Fridays from 9:15 to 9:45 a. m.

Dr. Virgil E. Dickson, assistant superintendent of the Berkeley schools, a member of the educators' committee, who for several years has been interested in bringing the radio into the classroom, declares that one of the problems arises from the fact that the majority of pupils will not hold their attention on the loudspeaker for more than a few moments, unless the program is humorous or contains spectacular changes and surprises. Music is probably an exception to this rule.

To overcome this, Dr. Dickson thinks that it is desirable that the pupils participate during every radio instruction period at intervals not longer than two or three minutes apart, by actually doing work which is assigned by the radio teacher, and which can be checked or graded like other class work.

To Avoid Silent Spots

One difficulty in this plan, however, is that there are "silent spots" in the air, not desired by radiocasting companies because many listeners who happen upon the program believe that something is wrong with the station or their radios.

To eliminate this "silent spot," the committee has experimented with a lesson plan. The radio instructor gives directions to the pupils by which they learn a certain technique. When this lesson has been developed far enough he announces that at the close of the radio instruction the pupils will have some problems to solve. The instructor then proceeds to another part of the recitation.

Another plan, not yet tried, involves assignments by the radio instructor, so that the classroom teacher places on the blackboard sample lessons and performs sample operations, the voice from the radio directing the teacher at the blackboard and the pupils at their desks.

"The best educational practice," declares Dr. Dickson, "demands that pupils receiving a school broadcast should be placed in a situation as closely as possible resembling good classroom procedure. It seems desirable that pupils listen for those lessons in their own classroom and in the presence of their regular teacher.

"I think that no intelligent observers would argue for a moment that classroom instruction by radio should ever be allowed to take more than a tiny fraction of the pupil's day away from the close and intimate personal contact between teacher and pupil, which, after all, is the most valuable part of a child's educational experience."

Almost Any Subject

While some subjects are more easily adapted to radiocasting than others, it appears that there are limited portions of almost any subject which is taught in the schools suitable to a lesson plan which can be used over the radio, Dr. Dickson believes.

The lessons, he declares, should be prepared by a master teacher or a supervisor of the subject who is thoroughly trained in the best modern technique of instruction. He should also do the radiocasting, at least until persons are trained in the technique of radiocasting lessons.

One of the greatest by-products of this teaching by radio is that the public is brought into closer realization of methods used in the classroom, and its interest renewed in educational work. Many parents have reported that they have listened in on the lessons during the past two months and in the silence of their own homes have tried themselves out on the lessons which their children were doing in the schools, Dr. Dickson stated. He believes that the radio lessons will not only be instructive to the children but to the teachers as well, as the lessons will illustrate the best methods of teaching.

Actualizing Rural Teaching

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AGLANCE at the mapping book of an ordinary senior pupil in a certain rural school in the north of England revealed the following separate maps, all drawn to the same scale:

The township showing boundaries.
The township showing metaled roads, bridle and field paths.
The township showing drainage systems, rivers, streams, and ditches.
The township showing arable, pasture, and wood lands.
The township showing fields with their local names.
The township showing fields with acreage of each.
The township showing each public and private building.
The township in Saxon days.
The township in 1800 before the Enclosures Act.
The township showing habitats of rare plants, animals and birds.

The data necessary for these maps had been collected by the pupils, and it had taken them a period of years. It had entailed many hours of out-of-door activities, and the time, in the opinion of Mr. Clayton, of Appleton Roebuck, the head of the school, had been exceedingly well spent. The visits and journeys involved in making the maps brought to the children a wealth of information about the highly skilful and technical work performed by the workers in the district; about the changing of crops which each field had produced; about the variety of animals, wild and domestic, found in the school district; about the migratory and residential birds which congregated in certain special areas, as well as the solitary specimens or rarer species which added interest to the searchings.

Learn to Understand What They See

The pupils became so familiar with the geographical and other facts of their little world by constant actual intercourse with them, that they have been made much better able to absorb and appreciate what they have read about the animal, plant and insect life of the wider world outside their boundaries which older travelers have been to see before describing and portraying their observations in books and maps.

Take another example—a village school the pupils of which make an inclusive survey of the neighborhood which includes the human aspect (population, history, etc.). The school is situated in a tiny village in Hertfordshire, and the headmaster (Mr. K. Wood) found that the history of the place (going back as it does to the date of the first church built there in A. D. 850) supplied a good deal of interesting material, past and present. He set the children the task of collecting it and putting it into shape.

The senior section of the school collect the information from books, from conversations with the old inhabitants, church register and records, various history books, and other sources. The information is given to the committee (composed of four children), who build it into an essay. This is then written into the survey book by one of the children.

An animal census of the village is taken the first week in December, the results are graphed and compared with those of previous years. The history of the church, the village fair, the registers, local charities, tracing back of families from the registers, etc., is worked out through the winter months. The registers are borrowed from the church and the children work from the actual registers in the school.

Crop Maps in January

The crop maps are started in January and are built up during the next five months. Each child has a printed map of the district to work on. Changes in crops, increase in grass and decrease in arable farming are noted, and reasons are deduced and discussed. Many maps are drawn, traced in outline from the six-inch ordnance survey. On each is recorded one thing.

One map shows the field names; another shows the soils in the different fields and the use to which the fields are now put; two others are of special interest; one showing the markets to which the village sends its products, and one, a map of the world, showing the countries from which the village shop draws its supplies. There is a definite purpose in every map and inquiry; nothing is pointlessly done.

In many of the rural schools experiments of the same general character, but stressing different aspects of country life, are being carried out. The children are receiving a training in observation and an insight into the rich culture and traditions of their immediate environment; and they are developing an understanding of and a love for the beauty and majesty of human life in the countryside.

A Girl's Best Friend

Daughters Who Are Eager for Mother's Company

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"YOU ought to do as I wish," said a woman to her daughter, "because I am your mother. Perhaps you think you do not need a mother any more now that you are 16 years old."

"Well, I don't need you as a mother to take care of me so much now," frankly replied the girl, "but I'd like you as a friend. I wish that as girls grow older their mothers would stop being parents and turn into best friends."

The mother was somewhat shocked at this suggestion, but on reflection she decided there was an opportunity before her which she had nearly missed.

"I am trying to do things with my daughter instead of for her, now that she is in her teens," said another mother one day. "I find that she wants to do things herself, to try her own abilities. I realize that this is natural and right, so I no longer insist on directing or managing all her affairs. When she asks me to help her I do it gladly. If she asks my advice I give it thoughtfully and kindly as I would to a friend, but I am careful not to warn or threaten her, or to obtrude my unasked opinion. I wait until she asks me to do things with her or to accompany her on her various activities before I jump to the conclusion that she necessarily always wants her mother around.

"Consequently we are having some delightful times together. We have intimate talks like old friends, when confidences are unforced and free. We sing and play duets, and we take long walks together, but neither of us do these things because we feel we ought to, but because we want to, and because we enjoy each other's company like any two sincere friends. This does not lessen the deeper bond between us, for certainly a mother should be a girl's best friend."

Gay and Serious

"Oh, mother, isn't it fun being silly together!" exclaimed one girl impulsively after an afternoon at the beach with her mother. It was the end of the school year and both had been in a vacation mood which included "hot dogs," ice cream cones, and the purchase of novel souvenirs. The light-hearted hours had sped away in harmless fun, and both mother and daughter returned home refreshed for the upsetting of their usual routine.

This mother purposely planned to meet her growing daughter's moods and impulses, to be the gay companion needed for a care-free time, or, at other times to be the serious confidant of an hour devoted to the ideas and ideals of girlhood. Back of her efforts was the recollection of the gulf between her own mother and herself that might have been bridged by more friendly contacts with each other. Her own mother had remained the anxious, careful, maternal parent, but had forgotten to be the congenial friend. She had never gone for walks with her daughter, nor indulged in the innocent pastimes and "foolishness" so dear to adolescence. To be anything less than restrained and dignified would have seemed shocking to her, and beyond this maternal reserve her daughter could not penetrate.

"I am your mother; I want to be respected," was the older woman's attitude.

"I want to be loved and trusted as mother, companion, friend," had decided the younger woman, and by the eager way in which her daughter sought her company, she knew that hers was the wiser plan.

Frank Question

"Do you want me to go to the concert to hear you sing?" asked a modern mother to her musical daughter.

"Not this first time, mother," said the girl after a moment's thought. "I may be nervous, and I should hate to have you disappointed in me. I am to sing again next month, and if this goes well I shall want you to come then."

"Very well, I understand," said the mother placidly.

"Why, I never heard of such a thing!" cried a neighbor indignantly when she heard of this decision. "You should have gone anyway. It was your right as her mother to go. Such an unnatural daughter, not to want her mother at the concert!"

"What an unnatural mother I should be if I selfishly did anything to distress or embarrass my daughter on this important occasion," countered the mother. "The principal right I have as a mother is to love her as understandingly as possible. Ever since she began to go out by herself, or with others, we have agreed to be perfectly frank with each other. There are times when I understand that it is much easier for young folks to be their natural, best selves without the unconscious espionage of a parent. Consequently daughter knows that I can make myself happy either with her or alone by myself, and she honors me with the title of a 'good sport.' I happen to know that I am acquainted with more intimate details of her contacts with people and problems than are many of the other girls' mothers."

Worry Canceled

"Oh, mother, I am so glad you don't worry about me," said an affectionate daughter. "If you did, I should worry about your being worried and it would spoil all my good times. So many mothers worry about their mothering."

"Good friends such as you and I don't ever need to worry about each other," replied the mother. Her attitude had continually expressed the idea that friendship between any two people included courtesy, thoughtfulness, and a willingness to compromise, and that mother and daughter were of course the best of friends. Such an attitude could not help but bring about the result it took for granted.

A mother may not always be needed as a monitor, an adviser, or a caretaker, when her daughter begins to do her own thinking, and to test her individual powers, but a mother may strengthen the natural and beautiful bond between them by deliberately training herself to become the girl's dear and trusted friend.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Shepherd Stories In Social Science Reader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Decatur, Ga.

A collection of stories of shepherd life for children written by Mrs. Annie Johnson Burns of Decatur and entitled the "Social Science Reader," has been accepted by the State Board of Education for use in the third grades as a supplementary reader, Mr. M. L. Duggan, superintendent, has announced.

The book is considered by the educators one of the most modern and comprehensive textbooks of its type. It teaches the children, by stories, the way sheep are raised, the way the wool is cut and prepared for the market, and the various uses of the skin of the animal. The book includes a group of famous stories and poems dealing with shepherd life, and is written in a clear simple style. It contains a vocabulary of new words at the beginning of each chapter.

Mrs. Burns, who has been teaching in the city's public schools for seven years, has been working on the book for the last four years, and has undertaken a great deal of research in compiling the stories used in the reader.

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Mr. Secretary and the "Firebrand"

"THE Secretary of the Council Mr. Milton, for my Dutch I read him, read me many more languages." — From a letter written by Roger Williams to John Winthrop.

In the stormy November of 1651, Roger Williams took ship for England from Boston, despite Boston's distaste that "the New England Firebrand" should pass through her port even for the purpose of embarkation. The mission that took Williams to England, to secure a new charter for the Rhode Island towns, was many times delayed; and not until February of 1654 was he able to turn homeward again, still with his business not finished.

During the time that Williams was in London on the Colony's errand, he was obliged to support himself, and this he did by tutoring in languages. To help him John Milton served as a kind of over-master or graduate instructor, with pay in kind. The letter to Winthrop more fully reads:

"It hath pleased the Lord to call me for some time and with some persons, to practise the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch. The Secretary of the Council Mr. Milton, for my Dutch I read him, read me many more languages." For the word "read" in Williams's letter, substitute "tutored," and the meaning is clear.

Thus we see two middle-aged men, both Cambridge graduates, giving each other lessons. Milton, accomplished in ancient languages and a schoolmaster, helped out the less accustomed linguist from the wilds of America who was endeavoring to teach the rudiments of several languages to a few of London's gilded youth; and Williams, meantime, trained by his intercourse with the burghers of New Amsterdam, supplied needed practice in the conversational use of Dutch to the Secretary for foreign tongues in Oliver Cromwell's Council of State, against the urgency rising from England's war with the Netherlands.

The relations between the two linguists were not all scholastic. When the reciprocal lessons were finished, they sat and talked long in the study of Milton's pretty garden-house in Petty France, Westminster. Or, perhaps, they lingered in the garden that ran back of the house to the very gate of St. James's Park. Milton's pleasant villa in Petty France was a welcome chance to Roger Williams, lodged "in St. Martin's, near the Shambles, at Mr. Davis, his house, a shoemaker, at the sign of the Swan."

The two Cantabrigians had much in common, yet with enough difference of opinion to put each on his mettle. Sometimes they may have fallen into comradely reminiscence of old Cambridge days, Milton matching experiences at Christ's College with those of Williams at Pembroke. It may be that they had known each other then, for their university days were nearly identical in time, in spite of Williams' five years seniority. Perhaps they had travelled back and forth in the same coach between Cambridge and their homes in London, and could now amuse themselves with anecdotes of adventures and misadventures shared on such occasions. Prompted by good fellowship, John Milton may have unbent enough to display a copy of two poems in lighter vein than his wont. Written soon after he left college, these verses extolled the university carrier, one Thomas Hobson, who transported letters, parcels, and sometimes passengers for more than sixty years 'twixt the Bull Inn, in Bishopsgate, London, and Cambridge.

"You clearly perceive that I have small skill at facetious verse," Milton would say in his clipped, sarcastic accent, passing the verses over to Williams. But Williams, dear sociable man, would read and chuckle at the puns, and add to Hobson lore out of his own memory.

It is evident that the two talked about methods of teaching. "Grammar rules," wrote Williams in the letter already quoted, "begin to be a tyranny. I taught two young gentlemen, a Parliament Man's sons, as we teach our children English, by words, phrases, constant talk, etc."

This indicates that Williams used the new conversational method with his pupils. He had already worked it out, whether independently or not is uncertain, in his "Key to the Language of America," printed ten years earlier, which followed the modern method in that it formulated no rules but was merely a vocabulary and phrase-book based on the words needed in everyday intercourse with the Indians of New England.

This was Milton's way, too, of teaching languages, and the two pedagogues had much to say of Bishop Comenius, prime exponent of the method, who had visited England in the early 1640's.

Besides this, the two men had friends in common. Roger Williams, when a lad, had taken shorthand notes for Sir Edward Coke, the famous jurist, and had so won the great lawyer's interest that Coke sent him to Charterhouse School. John Milton had as constant visitor at his house in Petty France, a Mr. Cyriack Skinner, grandson of Sir Edward Coke. At the very time that Williams and Milton were holding their language lessons and colloquies, Williams was attempting, without any success whatever, to renew association with the Coke family through Mrs. Sadleir, daughter of Sir Edward and aunt of Cyriack Skinner. He sent Mrs. Sadleir a book of his own and urged her to read one of Milton's. But the Royalist lady would have nothing of any of that, either of him or his book, his friend or his friend's book. He and Milton could have found much to say at that time about Mrs. Sadleir's sharp-tongued replies to the letters Williams had written her in his naïve altruism.

These matters of reminiscence, gossip, and educational theorizing were, after all, not closest to the hearts of the two men. Liberty was their topic supreme and to it led all avenues of speech.

"The mountain-nymph, sweet Liberty—"

Intellectual liberty, free of any kind of censorship . . . ecclesiastical liberty, free from professional priesthood and state control . . . moral liberty. . . . "The rule of judgment will be the conscience of each individual," said Milton . . . political liberty, under which there should be as little government as comported with man's needs, with few laws, and none of them legislating for the church.

All these aspects of liberty struck fire in the contemplative Milton and about each of them he had written repeatedly in the stress of "hoarse debate." For each of them Williams, too, had suffered the displeasure of his fellow countrymen across the water. One aspect, in particular, would always kindle the Firebrand of New England to greatest heat, so that he would burst into a blaze of vehement talk, which by its very impetuosity carried listeners with him. That aspect of liberty dearest of all to Roger Williams, and embracing all, was civil liberty.

For this he had been sent out of Massachusetts Bay Colony and had gone to the country of the Narragansetts, where he had founded a pure democracy.

"Nay," he told Milton, "it is not communism." That will not serve. Communism was tried in Virginia and in Plymouth colony, but it was soon seen that a man will till his own ground more actively than he will work the common land. Each man must be given his own land, but let it be an equal share, with an equal opportunity for every member of the state."

"How runs the phrasing of your Providence compact?" asked Milton.

"After this fashion, Sir, if you will forgive a poor memory, 'We whose names are hereunder written, do promise to subject ourselves, in active or passive obedience, to all such orders and agreements as shall be made for the public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major consent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together in a township, and such others as they shall admit into the same, only in civil things.'"

"'Only in civil things,'" Mr. Secretary Milton repeated. "It is the first government, I believe, in all the world, in which there is guarantee of complete separation of civil and religious concerns. 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war': I had hoped long for such separation here; but in vain. To you, in your savage wilderness, belongs the first victory of peace."

The men fell silent for a time. As shadows lengthened across the garden they bade each other good night, but in which one of the many tongues they spoke, I know not.

WINIFRED KING RUGG.

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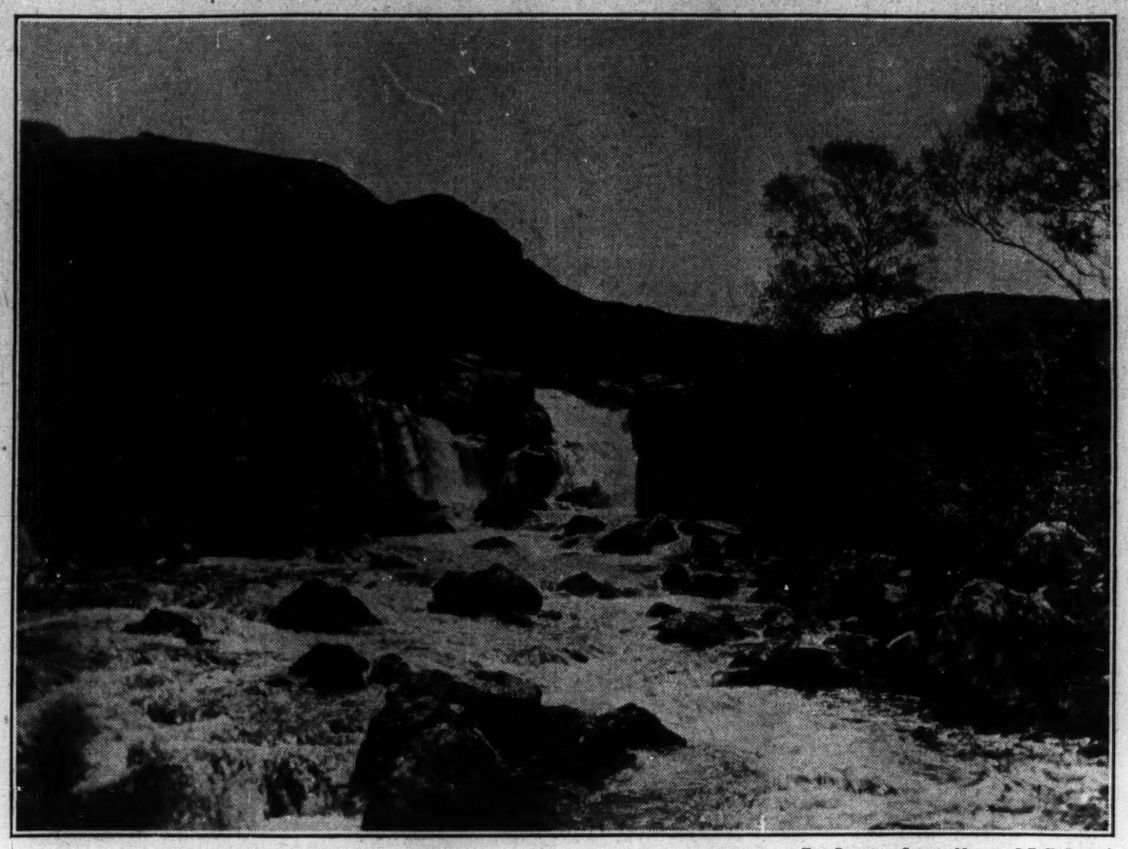

A Waterfall on a Ross-shire Moor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© E. V. Rintoul

Sir Christopher Wren Visits Paris

Writers who have failed to realize the importance of this visit of Wren to Paris at the impressionable age of thirty-three, when his faculties for absorption were never higher—and most of them have failed to realize it—have lost the real key to Wren's greatness.

I doubt if it has been realized to the full, even yet, how important this short visit of six months was to Wren and how greatly it affected his after life. As soon as he set foot on French soil he seems to have been caught by the sight of a few French domes and to have been filled with creative ideas. There was plenty of Flamboyant Gothic for his admiration if he chose to lavish it; he seems to have passed it by.

The fame of St. Peter's had begun to affect Parisian architects and builders; the church of St. Paul and St. Louis, close to the Place des Vosges, for example, attracted Wren's eye probably no less than Ste. Marie des Feuillantines; that he was deeply impressed with the domes of the Sorbonne and the Val-de-Grace is quite certain. The façade of the Sorbonne gave Wren something to ponder over, and there is little doubt that he made a mental note of the saucer-domes of the interior, for those with which he subsequently decorated his vaulting at St. Paul's are very similar in appearance.

I point again to Oxford. His surroundings there surely should have set up in him a desire to express himself architecturally, for no city in England had more to offer him. He had never seen a dome worth calling a dome until he visited France; spires he had seen in plenty. So that his English surroundings in the most English of English cities had not captured his spirit. He lived in a city of spires, but he devoted his time to the study of the heavens.

Then we find him taking a short holiday in France, and we also find him combining his classic thoughts with what France had to show him of classical nature. His imagination was fired from the first hour he set foot in Paris. . . . However general his thoughts may have been at first, the desire to specialize was quickly paramount. This was *Renaissance* architecture he was admiring; there was Gothic, too, but he had seen enough and had never wished to concern himself with it. Now he had seen a style of building that appealed to him as being a form in which he could express himself, his whole outlook on art instantly underwent a change.

That is what I feel so many writers have missed. They have not realized that, without any preconceived ideas worth calling such, Christopher Wren suddenly found himself face to face with something that made an architect of him in a second of time. The sight of a few domes—not very wonderful domes, but domes—brought about a climax in his artistic career.—From "Sir Christopher Wren, His Life and Times," by C. WHITAKER-WILSON. (New York: McBride.)

With a Sigh of Content

The great moment of the day is come. One stands watching the last sweep of violet into dun above the line of the hill, one sees how the flowers are falling one and all into a grey mist of confusion through which the little evening wind faintly whispers. Beyond the gate on the rough among the bracken, that has been amber-coloured all day and now is stretching a pale cloud to the horizon, two farmers are talking:

"Well, good-night."

"Good-night."

Now the only sound in all the world is the running stream, you turn down the path, open the door, find your way by the light of the fire to the lamp, light it, and then turn. The books crowd in upon you, they are pressing, urgent, upon every side. As you stand by one of the bookcases there is a glorious instant of indecision that you would prolong if nature would but allow it, then the book, almost without deliberate consciousness, is in your hand, your chair is drawn to the blaze, and with a sigh of content you are off and away.—HUGH WALPOLE, in "Reading." (New York: Harpers.)

Snow

I like the snow, don't you?
There is something so attractive
In the shadows which are blue,
And the pattern that the trees make
On its pure white surface, too.
And the brown leaves of the oak trees,
And the statelíness of pines,
And the footprints of the children
Up and down the hill that winds
Zigzag to the distant mountain,
And the sky of azure hue,
Where the breezes softly whisper.
I like the snow, don't you?

CHRISTIANA WILLCOX.

Payer sans Délai

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES personnes qui ont décidé de payer leurs comptes au fur et à mesure, et qui sont restées fidèles à cette ligne de conduite, en ont certainement retiré bien du contentement. Mais à moins de reconnaître et de régler chaque jour l'obligation dont Paul parle en ces termes: "N'ayez de dettes envers personne, si ce n'est l'amour que vous vous devez les uns aux autres; car celui qui aime son prochain a accompli la loi," nous ignorons encore la vraie satisfaction que procure l'habitude de payer sans délai.

Tel pense peut-être qu'il aimerait bien ressentir la vraie satisfaction que l'on éprouve lorsqu'on aime tout le monde; mais certaines personnes ne paraissant point aimables, il ne voit pas comment il pourrait les aimer et payer ainsi la dette signalée par Paul. Nul ne peut aimer le mal; par conséquent, nul ne peut aimer des défauts. Cependant, celui qui consulte la Bible apprend que Dieu est Amour,—que l'homme réel est créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu. Il n'est pas difficile d'aimer la douceur, le désintéressement, la miséricorde, et d'autres qualités dérivées de l'Amour divin; il n'est donc pas difficile d'aimer son prochain lorsqu'on le voit de la bonne manière, c'est-à-dire spirituellement, comme image ou reflet de l'Amour divin, exprimant toujours les qualités de l'Amour.

Celui qui désire payer sa dette d'amour fraternel, mais trouve difficile d'aimer des personnes peu aimables, éprouve une grande joie en apprenant qu'il doit, non point aimer ce qui n'est pas digne d'amour, mais refuser de croire que le mal est réel et voir l'homme de Dieu, aimant, aimable et digne d'être aimé.

Dieu est Amour. Or l'Amour est Entendement; donc aimer véritablement et voir d'une manière intelligente sont deux choses inséparables. On n'accepte une pièce fausse que par ignorance. De même, l'ignorance des faits spirituels de l'être conduit les humains à accepter et à considérer comme étant l'homme réel ce qui n'est qu'un sens mortel, une contrefaçon de l'homme. Grâce à l'étude sincère de la Science Chrétienne, on apprend à connaître la vérité de l'être, ce qui permet de rejeter le sens corporel ou mortel des choses pour voir la réalité présente de l'univers parfait, spirituel et divin. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 516 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La substance, la Vie, l'intelligence, la Vérité et l'Amour qui constituent la Divinité, sont réfléchis par Sa création; et lorsque nous subordonnerons le faux témoignage des sens corporels aux faits de la Science, nous verrons partout cette vraie ressemblance et réflexion." Cette vision véritable s'accompagne d'un sens d'amour universel; car lorsque nous voyons l'univers tel qu'il est en réalité,—reflétant toujours l'Amour divin, l'Entendement divin,—nous devons naturellement aimer tout ce qu'il renferme.

Qui n'aimerait voir, en ce qui le concerne, toutes choses marcher sans heurt? Mais nous ne pouvons jouir de l'harmonie que si nous payons vraiment sans délai, en voyant l'univers réel et l'homme réel. Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 242): "Il n'y a qu'un chemin qui mène au ciel, à l'harmonie, et le Christ dans la Science divine, nous montre ce chemin. Ce chemin consiste à ne connaître aucune autre réalité—à n'avoir aucune autre conscience de vie—que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet, et de nous élever au-dessus des soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs des sens."

Le Maître dit: "Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence; mais jugez selon la justice;" et Paul nous parle de ne connaître "plus personne selon la chair." Lorsqu'un de nos amis commet quelque erreur, nous lui disons parfois: "Cela ne te ressemble pas." Nous pouvons cependant aller plus loin encore sur la voie du jugement juste, si nous en arrivons à ne connaître "personne selon la chair,"—si tous sont pour nous les enfants de Dieu, exprimant toujours ce qui est bon et beau. Nous pouvons refuser d'accepter comme réels l'orgueil, la haine, l'égoïsme, l'improbité et les faux appétits qui nous paraissent se manifester, pour réaliser qu'il n'existe pas d'autre homme que l'homme de Dieu, toujours plein d'amour, intègre et pur.

Si nous entendons un beau chant dont l'exécution est incorrecte, nous ne disons pas que ce chant a cessé d'être beau: nous savons que l'ignorance ou le manque de talent musical ne peuvent altérer la mélodie dont nous connaissons le vrai caractère. Ainsi l'homme réel est une idée parfaite, l'expression de l'Être parfait; il ne peut jamais cesser d'être aimant, aimable et digne d'être aimé. Nous devrions donc considérer les défauts comme n'étant que l'ignorance de l'être réel; nous devrions nous attacher fermement au fait que l'homme est toujours tel que Dieu le connaît, et que "tout ce qui est en lui est aimable." Dans la mesure où nous agissons ainsi, nous payons sans délai; et la récompense est si grande, que celui qui l'entrevoit s'efforce sérieusement de ne connaître "personne selon la chair," et de ne jamais voir comme réelles que les choses qui reflètent l'Amour ou l'Entendement divin.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Paying As We Go

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME have adopted the "pay as you go" policy, and those who have adhered to it have no doubt found it has brought them a great sense of satisfaction. But unless we have recognized and are paying the debt which is pointed out in Paul's admonition, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law," we have not yet gained the true sense of satisfaction which is brought by paying as we go.

Someone may think he would like to have the true sense of satisfaction which comes from loving all; but as some people do not seem lovable, he does not see how to love them, or how to pay the debt to which Paul's words point. We cannot love evil; therefore we cannot love evil characteristics. However, if we turn to the Bible, we find that God is Love and that the real man is God's image and likeness. It is not difficult to love gentleness, unselfishness, mercy, and other qualities which come from divine Love; then it is not hard to love another when we see him rightly, that is, spiritually, as the image, or reflection, of divine Love, ever expressing Love's qualities.

What a sense of joy comes to one who wants to pay the debt "to love one another" and yet finds it difficult to love unlovable persons, when he learns that he is not required to love what is unlovable, but is to refuse to accept evil as real and to see God's man, who is loving, lovely, and lovable!

God is Love, and Love is Mind; hence true loving and intelligent seeing are inseparable. One accepts a counterfeit coin only through ignorance. Likewise, ignorance of the spiritual facts of being leads to the acceptance of a mortal or counterfeit sense as the real man. Through the earnest study of Christian Science one learns the truth of being, which enables him to reject the corporeal or mortal sense of things, and to see as real and present God's perfect spiritual universe. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 516 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." With this true seeing comes the sense of universal love; for when we see the universe as it really is, as that which ever reflects divine Love, divine Mind, we must naturally love everything it includes.

Everyone would like to have things go along smoothly; but we cannot have harmony in experience unless we are truly paying as we go, seeing the real universe and the real man. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

The Master said, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment;" and Paul speaks of knowing "no man after the flesh." Sometimes when a friend does something wrong we may say, "That was not like you." But we can go even farther in judging righteous judgment, even to knowing "no man after the flesh," but only as God's child, ever expressing the good and the beautiful. We can refuse to accept as real the hate, pride, selfishness, dishonesty, and false appetites which we seem to see manifested, and instead can realize that there is no man but God's man, who is ever loving, upright, and pure.

Upon hearing a beautiful song incorrectly sung, one would not say that the song was no longer beautiful; he would know that ignorance of music or lack of musical ability could not change the song as he knows it to be. So the real man is a perfect idea, the expression of perfect Being, and can never be less than loving, lovely, and lovable. Therefore we should see wrong qualities as only ignorance of true being, and steadfastly hold to the fact that man is always as God knows him to be, "altogether lovely." In the measure that we do this we are paying as we go, and the reward which comes from doing this is so great that he who glimpses it will strive earnestly to know "no man after the flesh," but always to see as real that alone which reflects divine Love, divine Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Towboat

I cannot see your name as you wait, Towboat,
Your green light and red, glowing in the dusk
And fog; but you are careless of trifles,
Such as recognition: yours the weightier matter
To push the big ship from the pier at St. John.
Gray fog enfolds the sea, the land; night closes
Round the ships, cold as a clinging wet garment.
The lamps along the harbor hold up pale yellow
Circles; and ships are gray shadows against gray mist.

You are pushing the big ship deftly, Towboat:
You fall back, go forward, pull on the strong rope,
Point the big ship past the buoys, where flashing lights
Make crimson designs on wavering black furrows.
Dark waters, rolling up white edges, fall away
From the big ship. The blinking lights race behind;
The big ship sounds its vibrant horn against its course.

You are going back in the darkness, Towboat,
To where the lamps hold up wide yellow circles.

NELLIE B. MACE.

The Japanese Scene

It is with the delicious surprise of the first journey through Japanese streets — unable to make one's kuruma runner understand anything but gestures, frantic gestures to roll on anywhere, everywhere, since all is unspeakably pleasurable and new—that one first receives the real sensation of being in the Orient, in this Far East so much read of, so long dreamed of, yet, as the eyes bear witness, heretofore all unknown. There is a romance even in the first full consciousness of this rather commonplace fact; but for me this consciousness is transfigured inexpressibly by the divine beauty of the day. There is some charm unutterable in the morning air, cool with the coolness of Japanese spring and windwaves from the snowy cone of Fuji; a charm perhaps due rather to softest lucidity than to any positive tone—an atmospheric limpidity extraordinary, with only a suggestion of blue in it, through which the most distant objects appear focused with amazing sharpness. The sun is only pleasantly warm; the jinrikisha, or kuruma, is the most cosy little vehicle imaginable; and the street-vistas, as seen above the dancing white mushroom-shaped hat of my sandaled runner, have an allurement of which I fancy that I could never weary.

Elfish everything seems; for everything as well as everybody is small, and queer, and mysterious: the little houses under their blue roofs, the little shop-fronts hung with blue, and the smiling little people in their blue costumes. The illusion is only broken by the occasional passing of a tall foreigner, and by divers shop-signs bearing announcements in absurd attempts at English. Nevertheless such discords only serve to emphasize reality; they never materially lessen the fascination of the funny little streets.

'Tis at first a delightfully odd confusion only, as you look down one of them, through an interminable flutter of flags and swaying of dark blue drapery, all made beautiful and mysterious with Japanese or Chinese lettering. For there are no immediately discernible laws of construction or decoration: each building seems to have a fantastic prettiness of its own; nothing is exactly like anything else, and all is bewilderingly novel. But, gradually after an hour passed in the quarter, the eye begins to recognize in a vague way some general plan in the construction of these low, light, queerly gabled wooden houses, mostly unpainted, with their first stories all open to the street, and thin strips of roofing sloping above each shop-front, like awnings, back to the miniature balconies of paper-screened second stories.

You begin to understand the common plan of the tiny shops, with their matted floors well raised above the street level, and the general perpendicular arrangement of sign-lettering, whether undulating on drapery or glimmering on gilded and lacquered signboards. You observe that the same rich dark blue which dominates in popular costume rules also in shop draperies, though there is a sprinkling of other tints—bright blue and white and red (no greens or yellows). And then you note also that the dresses of the laborers are lettered with the same wonderful lettering as the shop draperies. No arabesques could produce such an effect. As modified for decorative purposes, these ideographs have a speaking symmetry which no design without a meaning could possess. As they appear on the back of a workman's frock—pure white on dark blue—and large enough to be easily read at a great distance (indicating some guild or company of which the wearer is a member or employee), they give to the poor cheap garment a factitious appearance of splendor.

And finally, while you are still puzzling over the mystery of things, there will come to you like a revelation the knowledge that most of the amazing picturesqueness of these streets is simply due to the profusion of Chinese and Japanese characters in white, black, blue or gold, decorating everything—even surfaces of doorposts and paper screens. Perhaps, then, for one moment, you will imagine the effect of English lettering substituted for those magical characters; and the mere idea will give to whatever æsthetic sentiment you may possess a brutal shock, and you will become, as I have become, an enemy of the Romaji-Kwai—that society founded for the ugly utilitarian purpose of introducing the use of English letters in writing Japanese.—From "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," by LAFCADIO HEARN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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STOCKS MILL ABOUT ON AN EVEN PLANE

Slightly Improved Tone Is Shown in Advancing Quotations

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The securities markets continued to give a good account of themselves today, with stocks working a little higher in quiet trading.

The bond market acted fairly well, and many shares moved up from fractions to more than a point. There was little inclination on the part of stock traders to go short of the market, for it was felt that the first signs of pronounced progress in dealing with the banking situation might bring a good rally.

Early fractional gains were extended in a quiet rally during the late dealings as shorts covered. Rails and active industrials were the principal gainers.

Advances of about 3 points were made by Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, American Telephone and Delaware & Hudson.

Two point gains were made by Corn Products, Case and Air Reduction. U. S. Steel, New York Central, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific were up a point or more.

Norfolk & Western sagged 1½, Radio, trading in considerable volume. was about unchanged.

Turnover approximated 950,000 shares.

Sentiment in Rails Better

Rails were helped by the Senate's approval of the bankruptcy bill, which would permit voluntary reorganizations without protracted and expensive receiverships. January net operating income reports continued relatively favorable, furthermore the first 48 carriers to report showed an aggregate increase of a little more than 6 per cent above January of last year. Loadings reports for last week indicate a little recession from the previous week. Illinois Central reported 22,143 cars, compared with 25,310 in the preceding week. Corporate news was meager. McKeesport ordered the regular quarterly dividend of $1.

Brokers said there had been a little selling from cities where restrictions had been placed on bank withdrawals, but that it had been light and easily absorbed. Brokerage sentiment remained highly uncertain, and little was heard of the spring rally, which had been so actively discussed a few weeks ago, although some quarters thought that ironing out of the banking situation, together with hopes engendered by the inauguration of a new administration, might eventually provide a substantial lift.

Bond Prices Easier

The bond market mulled about uncertainly today with the trading volume about normal.

United States Government issues displayed a slightly reactionary tone despite reports that the Federal Reserve System had resumed extensive purchases of federal securities.

While a few of the lower-priced rails responded to individual influences, the majority were inclined to sag moderately. Chicago & North Western loans improved at one time following announcement that the company planned to refund $6,355,000 of 5 per cent sinking fund debentures due May 1, with the assistance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Small gains were also recorded by some issues of Santa Fe, Illinois Central and Frisco.

While many of the industrials and utilities held around their previous quotations, several of the latter exhibited renewed weakness. Cincinnati Gas 4s were off 1⅞ and Columbia Gas 5s dropped 1⅝. Fractional declines were registered by some bonds of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Duquesne Light, Kansas Gas and others. Shell Union Oil bonds were a trifle heavy, as were loans of Goodyear, Phillips Petroleum, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, and Warner Bros.

As indicating tighter money conditions, the City of New York yesterday borrowed $10,000,000 at an interest rate of 5 per cent, an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent over the previous rate paid. The financing was in the form of revenue bill, maturing Dec. 14 next. The city hopes to obtain another $10,000,000 loan today on tax notes and revenue bills due in January, 1934.

Foreign bonds were mixed. German Government issues showed firming tendencies, as did some bonds of Colombia, Brazil and Japan. British 5½s equaled their high for the year at 106⅜ before easing fractionally. Italian bonds were slightly lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 28	Last Feb. 27
100	Am & Cont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
839	Am T&T	97¼	94¼	96¾	94½
100	Appleton	7	7	7	..
75	Atlas Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
35	Bos Prop	7½	7½	7½	..
25	Bro Durrell	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
40	Brown pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20	Cop Range	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5	East SS 1pf	15	15	15	15
20	E G&Fuel	83½	83½	83½	..
122	E G&F pf	5	5	5	4½
124	Edison Elec	147½	145½	147½	149
20	Elm Asso	5	5	5	5¼
20	First Nat S	44¾	44¾	44¾	45½
10	Gen Capital	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
13	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
15	Hygrade	13	13	13	..
90	Loew's Thea	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Me Cent	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	2¾
105	Nash	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
171	NE Tel	78¼	77	77	78
15	Pac Mills	6	6	6	..
110	Pet Corp Pr	15	15	15	..
10	Swy&Lt Sec	8½	8½	8½	..
100	Stone Web	6¾	5⅞	6¾	..
145	Swift& Inter	12¼	12¼	12½	..
360	Swift & Co	7	7	7	..
15	Terrington	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
120	Uni Found	1½	1½	1½	1
515	Uni Shoe	36	35¼	35¾	36
385	Utah Apex	.51	.50	.50	..
75	Warren (SD)	6¾	6¾	6¾	..

BONDS

$1000	E Mass 5s	38	38	38	..
2000	NY Edison5s	103	103	103	..

SAVANNAH SUGAR PROFIT

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation report for the year ended Dec. 31 states net earnings after reserves for depreciation, taxes, bad debts and payments of preferred dividends amounted to $8.91 a share on common, compared with $8.30 a common share in 1931. Total assets Dec. 31 were $7,581,749, compared with $7,418,323 at the end of 1931, and profit and loss surplus was $1,000,983 compared with $1,475,394.

Closing Prices

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 28	Last Feb. 27
5½	3	Adams Express	1100	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
15⅝	10	Adams Millis	1100	11	10¾	11	11
10½	6¾	Addressograph	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
64½	47½	Affiliated Prod	200	8	8	8	8
13⅝	½	Air Reduction	12000	49½	48	48½	47½
13¾	11½	Airway Elec App	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅛	1	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅝
3¼	2	Alleghany Corp	500	1⅛	1	1	1
8½	2½	Alleghany pf xw	4500	2	2	2	..
89¾	70⅞	Alleghany Steel	..	80	6½	6½	6½
5	5	Allied Chem	8100	74¾	71	73¾	70⅞
6¾	5	Allis Chalmers	100	5	5	5	5
23	19¼	Amal Leather pf	100	5	5	5	6
10½	7⅝	Amerada	400	20½	19¼	20½	20½
12⅛	8½	Am Ag Ch Del	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅝
6	3½	Am Bank Note	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
12	9¼	Am Beet Sug pf	10	6	6	6	6
82¾	49½	Am Brake S&F	3100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4
40	35	Am Can	400	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
20	16	Am Car & Fdry	9400	52¾	49½	51⅝	49¾
40	35	Am Car & F pf	300	7	6¾	7	7
8	4	Am Chicle	100	15	15	15	16
23½	13	Am Chain pf	100	35	35	35	36
8¼	3⅞	Am Com Alcohol	100	4	4	4	4
14	9¼	Am & For Pow	1400	14½	13¼	14	13
12	6½	Am & For Pow pf	400	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4
8¾	5¼	Am & For Pow 6	100	9	9	9	9¼
3¼	2⅜	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
6½	2⅜	Am Hide & L	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
8⅜	4¼	Am Ice	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
3⅜	⅜	Am International	1800	5	4⅞	5	4⅝
8½	5⅞	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5½	3½	Am Locomotive	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
21	15½	Am Metal	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¼	4	Am Metal 6%	100	3½	3½	3½	..
24½	13¾	Am Power & Lt	1900	16½	16⅛	16½	..
21½	11	Am P&L 6% pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
7⅝	4⅝	Am P&L 5% pf	400	11¼	11	11¼	..
10⅝	6	Am Radiator	2400	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
27⅝	20¾	Am Rolling Mill	1400	5½	4¾	5½	4¾
1⅝	1	Am Safety Razor	100	6	6	6	6½
14⅜	10¾	Am Seating	400	11¼	11	11	11¼
35⅞	31	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Am Smelt & R pf	400	31½	31½	31⅝	31¼
56	40	Am Steel Fdries	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
35½	30	Am Steel F pf	100	42	42	42	..
100⅝	84	Am Stores	100	30	30	30	30
9	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	97¾	94½	97	94½
18⅞	10½	Am Type Fndrs	100	5½	5½	5½	..
19½	12	Am Type F pf	20	10½	10¼	10¼	..
16¾	11	Am Wat W & E	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
1	1	Am Wat W&E ct	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
3¼	2	Am Woolen	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
26⅝	22⅝	Am Woolen pf	400	23½	23	23	..
3¼	2¼	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
8¾	5	Anaconda Cop	3100	5¼	5	5	5
11	8½	Anchor Cap	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
1¼	1	A P W Paper	200	1	1	1	..
1⅜	1⅛	Armour Ill A	1300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
11½	7	Armour Ill pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
1½	1⅛	Arnold Constable	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5½	3½	Asso Dry Goods	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
46⅛	34⅝	Atchison T&SF	7500	37⅞	35⅝	38¾	35⅝
68	59⅞	Atchison pf	400	62	61¾	62	62
28½	10½	Atl Coast Line	200	18⅝	18¼	18	17½
17¼	12⅜	Atl Refining	1200	13	12¾	13	12¾
66	61	Atlas Powder pf	10	62½	62¾	62¾	..
56½	22	Auburn Auto	4000	33⅜	31¼	32	32
7⅜	5½	Aviation Corp Del	2700	6	5⅝	6	5½

—B—

6½	3⅞	Baldwin Loco	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
15⅜	9⅝	Baldwin Looc pf	150	19	9⅝	9¾	10½
12⅝	8⅜	Balt & Ohio	2300	9½	8⅝	9⅜	9¼
15⅝	9¾	Balt & Ohio pf	700	11	10¼	10¾	10¾
73	68¼	Bamberger pf	200	68¼	68¼	68¼	69
12	3¼	Barnsdall A	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅝	3½	Beatrice Cream	600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
65½	63½	Belding Hem	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11⅜	6¼	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
11⅛	9⅛	Bendix Aviation	2200	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅜
21⅞	16	Best & Co	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
33⅜	25¼	Bethlehem Steel	2600	11½	10¾	11¼	11
5⅜	3½	Beth Steel pf	700	26	25½	26	..
9⅝	6⅝	Blaw Knox	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
14¾	9¾	Bloomingdale	70	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
26⅝	18½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	10	9¾	10	10
9¾	5¾	Borden	3500	18¾	18	18½	18⅝
5½	2⅝	Borg Warner	1100	6¼	5½	6	6
9	7¼	Briggs Mfg	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
31	21¾	Briggs & Strat	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
79¾	64½	Brooklyn Man T	2100	23½	22½	23¾	22½
82	66¾	Brooklyn M T pf	600	66	64½	66	64½
169¾	109¾	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	67½	66	67½	67
41½	28¾	Brown Shoe pf	30	110	110	110	110
2¼	1	Bucyrus-Erie pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
19	14¾	Budd Wheel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
48⅝	30	Bullard	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9¼	3	Burroughs Add	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	.40
23½	13	Bush Term deb	200	¾	¾	¾	..
1⅞	¾	Bush Terminals pf	100	11	11	11	..
15	8½	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	¾	¾	¾	..
		Butte & Superior	100	11	11	11	..
		Buyers	1200	9¾	8½	9¾	8½

—C—

10⅜	8½	Calif Packing	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¼	..
3½	2	Campbell Wy&C	200	2	2	2	..
10⅜	7½	Calumet & Hecla	300	2	2	2	..
14⅜	7⅞	Canada Dry	400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	..
6¾	4½	Canadian Pacific	3400	8¾	8¼	8½	8¼
55	52	Caro C&O st	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
50	30½	Case Thresh	50	53	52	52	51
60	40½	Case Thresh pf	6100	33¾	31	32½	31
9½	5¾	Caterpillar Trac	100	41	41	41	41
3	1½	Celotex Co pf	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
19⅝	14	Central Aguirre	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
8⅝	5⅞	Cerro de Pasco	700	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¼
30½	25⅝	Chesapeake Corp	2400	16¾	15½	16¼	16¼
1¼	¾	Chi & Ohio	5000	26	24¾	25⅝	25¼
3	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	100		⅞	⅞	..
8⅜	3⅜	Chi & Gt West	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt W pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3½	1¾	Chi Mil & St P	1300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	3	Chi & N'western	2300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¼	5¼	Chi & N'west pf	2100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4	2⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
7½	5½	Chi Pneu T pf	400	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
5⅝	3¼	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	52	52	52	..
8½	5	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3⅜	3	3	3¼
8⅜	6½	Chi Yellow Cab	100	5	5	5	..
4	2½	Childs Company	10	7	7	7	6¾
17½	8¼	Chrysler	200	2½	2	2	..
12⅝	10½	City Ice & Fuel	4400	9½	8½	9	8½
45	45	City Investing	600	10½	10¼	10½	10⅝
⅝	⅜	City Stores	600	40	40	40	38
13	8¼	Colgate-Palm-P	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
81	63	Colg-Palm-P pf	1300	8¼	8	8	8
5	2½	Collins & Aikman	100	61	61	61	..
7⅛	4½	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
19⅜	14	Colo & So 1pf	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17¾	10¼	1a Columbia Gas	15	15	15	15	14⅝
10⅝	7	6 Columbia G pf A	4100	11½	10½	11½	10⅝
35⅜	23½	Columbia Pic vtc	3100	7¼	6	6	6
6	4	2 Columbian Carb	1200	25⅜	23½	24¾	23¾
20½	19¼	Comm Credit	100	4¼	4	4¼	..
76½	72⅝	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	20	20	20	20
24⅞	16	Comm Cred 1pf	100	78	75	75	75
20	19½	2 Com Cr 8% pf B	1100	20	17½	20	16
97½	84	6 Comm I Tr cv pf	30	20	19½	19½	20
12¼	9	.60 Comm Solvents	100	95	95	95	95
7⅞	1¾	Comwlth & Sc	2400	9⅝	9	9½	9¼
50	21	.60 Comwlth &S 6pf	1300	2	1¾	1¾	2
8⅝	7⅜	.60 Congoleum Nairn	2100	30	27	30	28¼
4¼	1¾	Consol Film Ind	400	8	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
11⅞	6	Consol Film I pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
63¼	44¼	4 Consol Gas	1400	71½	67½	70	67
99	93	5 Consol Gas pf	4100	46¾	44¼	45¾	44¼
5½	3	5 Consol Laundries	700	93	93	93	93¼
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil	400	3¾	3	3¼	3⅜
⅜	⅛	Consol Textile	1400	5¼	5⅛	..	5⅛
⅞	½	Cont Baking B	100	⅜	⅜	..	⅜
40¼	36	4 Cont Baking pf	400	½	½	½	½
42½	35¼	2 Cont Can	1700	36¾	36¼	36¼	36⅞
5¼	3½	Cont Dia Fibre	6700	37¼	35⅝	36⅞	35⅞
17¼	12¾	1.20 Cont Insurance	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2¾	1⅝	Cont Motors	100	13½	13½	13½	12¾
9¾	5	Cont Oil	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
56¾	45¾	3 Corn Products	6700	5⅝	5	5⅛	5
4½	3½	Coty	7900	49	45¾	47¾	46½
28⅞	23	2f Cream of Wheaot	1000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
3⅝	2½	Crosley Radio	700	24	23	24	24
24	16	Crown Cork & S	400	2½	2⅛	2½	2¼
23	20¾	2½ Crucible Steel pf	1400	15	14½	15	14¼
11⅞	7	Cudahy Packing	100	17	16	17	16
31	30	7 Curtis Publishing	100	22⅝	22½	22⅝	21¾
2½	1⅞	Curtis Pub pf	900	7¼	7	7	7
3⅞	2¼	Curtiss-Wright	900	33¼	32¾	33	32¼
8½	4¼	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
		Cutler Hammer	100	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝

—D—

4⅞	1	Davison Chem	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9¾	6¼	.20 Deere & Co pf	200	7½	7	7½	7½
58¼	37⅝	Del & Hudson	400	43	40½	42½	40
27⅜	17¼	Del Lack & W	10100	19¾	18¼	18¾	17⅞
3	2	Denver R G pf	200	2	2	2	2
71½	55	6 Detroit Edison	100	71½	70	71	70
19¼	17½	1 Diamond Match	200	56	55	55	57
28	26¼	1½ Diamond M pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
18⅝	16¼	1.20 Dominion Stores	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
13¾	10½	.70 Douglas A	400	11	11	11	11
3¾	2½	Dresser B	1700	12	10⅝	11½	10¾
41½	33	2 du Pont de Nem	100	2½	2½	2½	..
102	100	5 Duquesne Lt pf	10700	34¾	33	34	33½
			50	100½	100½	100½	100½

—E—

61⅜	50⅛	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	51¾	50¼	51	50⅛
123	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	120	120	120	122
6	3⅜		Eaton Axle & Sp	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
20⅛	11½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	12
1	1		Elec & Mus Ind	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20½	10	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	9700	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
18¾	7	2	Elec Pow & L pf	1400	10¼	10	10¼	10
28½	21	2	El Pw¾L 6% pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
31	26	3	Elec Sto Battery	700	24¾	22¾	24¾	21¼
11	6⅞	1	Endicott Johnson	100	26	26	26	..
7⅜	5		Equitable Off Big	400	7¼	7	7¼	7
5½	3		Erie RR 1pf	400	5	5	5	5
3½	1		Erie RR 2pf	300	3	3	3	3
			Evans Products	200	1	1	1	1

—F—

			Fed Motor Tr	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
3¼	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10½	7½	.80	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
11⅜	6¼	1	Fidelity Phe F In	500	13¼	13¼	13½	13
9	6¼	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
86	81½	6	Filene's pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
14⅜	9¾	1	Firestone T& T R	100	10	8½	9¾	9¾
63¾	49¾	6	Firestone T&R pf A	400	50	48¾	49¾	50
56	44¾	2½	First Nat Stores	500	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
97	89	6	Florsheim Shoe A	200	12	12	12	..
4	2½		Florsheim S pf	80	90	89	89	..
10½	4½		Follansbee B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
30½	14¾	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	1200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
11	5		Fourth Nat Inv	400	15	14½	14½	15
26⅝	16½	2	Fox Film A	900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
12½	9		Freeport Texas	800	17½	16½	17½	16½
			Fuller pr pf	40	10	10	10	..

—G—

4	2¾		GenAm Inv	1700	3	2¾	3	3¼
9	6¼		Gamewell	20	7½	7½	7½	..
19⅜	13⅝		Gen Am Trk Car	1200	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14
13⅝	13	3	Gen Asphalt	700	5	5	5	5
3¼	2½		Gen Baking	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
12	11⅜		Gen Bronze	200	3	3	3	3
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Cable	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Electric	21100	13	11¾	12⅝	11⅝
37¾	21	2	Gen Foods	700	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
41½	36		Gen Gas & E A	2400	22¾	21½	22¾	21¾
19	14		Gen Mills	700	2	2	2	2
77¼	18¾	5	Gen Motors	900	36¾	36⅜	36¾	36
4⅜	3¼		Gen Mot 5% pf	17900	16¾	16	16	16
3¾	2¼		Gen Print Ink	100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68½
3¼	3¼		Gen Pub Service	31	3½	3½	3½	3½
5¼	5¼		Gen Out Ad	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20¼	13¼	1	Gen Out Ad A	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
20¼	13⅞		Gen Ry Signal	200	17	16¾	17	16¾
3¾	1⅞		Gillette Saf Raz	9000	14½	13¾	14⅜	13⅞
4⅞	3		Glidden	300	4	4	4	3⅞
16⅞	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
6¼	3¼		Gold Dust	1400	12¾	12¼	12½	12
18¼	9		Goodrich	1700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
18⅜	9¼		Goodrich pf	400	9	9	9	9
			Goodyear	3000	10¼	9¼	10	9¼

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 28	Last Feb. 27
45	27⅞	2 Goodyear 1pf	600	28½	28¼	28½	29
13⅜	9¼	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
3½	1⅛	Graham Paige	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	4	Granby	200	5	4	4	4
34½	22⅜	2 Grand Union	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
21⅜	15⅜	1 Grant (WT)	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
8¾	6¾	Greene Cananea	1000	16¼	15⅝	16¼	16
11⅜	6¾	Great Nor pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
7	5⅛	Great Nor Ore	800	5¼	5¼	7⅛	7
10⅛	7	Great West Sug	1000	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
1¼	⅜	Grigsby-Grunow	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4¾	2¾	Gulf Mobile pf	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	¾
12⅜	6¾	Gulf States Steel	200	7	6¾	7	6¾
20	16¼	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..

—H—

2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1½	1½	1¾	1¾
4¼	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
82	46½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	48	48	48	..
7	3½	..	Holland Furnace	200	5	4½	4⅝	..
169	145	9	Homestake Min	100	160½	160½	160½	162½
2½	1½	..

SOUND METHODS BUSINESS NEED, SAYS WHITNEY

New York Exchange Head Points Out Way to Trade Recovery

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28—Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce here today, Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, emphasized the need for the reestablishment of sound business methods in every line of endeavor and the repudiation of false leadership if confidence is to be restored.

In particular he argued for the publication of more informative and more frank data regarding the earnings and conditions of companies whose stocks are listed on the exchanges and for the restriction of the too-liberal laws of some states governing incorporation.

He said in part:

"It is now generally recognized that the lack of complete disclosure of the results of business operations contributed to the inflation of security values which preceded the panic of 1929. More frank and more complete information might have prevented many people from assuming that profitable operation would continue indefinitely.

"Investors were satisfied if it appeared that their company had earned more in the current year than in the preceding period and were induced by that information alone to hope that the future would show nothing but increasing profits.

"Had they known that in some instances a large part of these profits were due to non-recurring and fortuitous circumstances, and in others to the use of accounting methods which resulted in an overstatement of income, they might have been less optimistic, and security prices might not have become so inflated.

"The public today insists upon more complete and accurate financial statements from publicly owned companies and I am sure that the officials and directors of these corporations, realizing the reasonableness of this demand, will furnish investors with adequate information.

"For a number of years past, the stock exchange has been urging the publication of corporate reports in such manner as to show not only the facts but also to serve as far as possible as an indication of earning capacity. Any attempt to enumerate the various steps taken in this direction would read like a catalogue. In approaching the subject, the exchange has felt that true progress can only be attained by evolutionary rather than revolutionary methods."

Liberty Mutual Financial Status Much Improved

Despite three years of declining business activity, marked by severe decreases in employment and in pay rolls, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston improved its financial position in 1932.

The high lights of the annual report submitted by S. Bruce Black, president, and the board of directors today are record resources of $23,953,121 and increases in both the contingency reserve and net surplus.

The report shows that the company owns no real estate, and has only eight-tenths of 1 per cent of its assets invested in first mortgages. The Liberty Mutual earned and paid its regular 20 per cent dividend to all policyholders whose policies terminated during the year, just as it has during each year since organization in 1912.

Total resources of $23,953,121 at the close of 1932 are $691,076 larger than at the end of 1931. Dividends paid in 1932 totaled $3,024,466, with an aggregate total of $9,876,569 for the last three years.

After payment of the regular 20 per cent dividends to policyholders on policies terminating during 1932 and establishing reserves for all liabilities, the company increased its total contingency reserve to $3,000,000 and its net surplus to $4,061,491, an increase of assets over liabilities of $1,201,006. Included in this contingency reserve for the year 1932 is a voluntary reserve of $908,852 for future dividends.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	24½	26½	Lafayette	5½	8½
City	29½	31½	Public	19¾	21¾
Commercial	120	130	Textile	21¼	26½
Fifth Av	1370	1470	Trade Bank	20	25
First, N Y	1310	1330	Yorkville	40	50

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	59¾	61¾	Fulton	250	275
Banca C I	140		Guaranty	285	288
Bk N Y & T	280	310	Irving	18½	20½
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	131	133	Law Tle&G	9½	14½
Cn Hanover	114	116	M'facturers	21½	23½
Chemical	353¼	373¼	New York	84	86
County	27¼	29¼	Title Guar	21½	24½
Empire	20¼	22¼	Unit States	1615	1715

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	25	27	Merchants	275	..
N Shawmut	25	27	Second Nat	88	..

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	59	61	Harris T&S	275	290
First Nat	100	105	Northern Tr	380	400

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	34¾	37¾	Home	12¾	14¾
Am Alliance	10	13	North River	6¼	10
Gt Amer	10	12½	Spngfld Fire	61¾	67
Hartford	33	35¾	U S Fire	17	19

MAPES CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $372,679 after interest, depreciation, loss on advances on affiliate, minority interest and federal taxes, equal to $3.10 a share on the 120,000 shares, compared with $641,618, or $5.34 a share, in 1931.

WALDORF SYSTEM EARNINGS

Waldorf System, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $444,249 after all charges and taxes, equal to $1.01 a share on 438,219 common shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1932. This compares with net of $1,080,831 in 1931, equal to $2.46 on 438,419 shares of common stock outstanding after preferred dividends.

DAVID PENDER GROCERY CO.

David Pender Grocery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $5014 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $122,833 in the year ended Jan. 3, 1932.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30½	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22¼	22
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12¼	12
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	68¼	68¼
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	31	31
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38	37¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '40	70	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	72	71
Amer Smelting 5s '47	79½	79½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4s '36	100½	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101½	101½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103¾	103
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	10	99½
Amer T&T 5s '65	99½	99
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104¾	104
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	84¼	84
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3	2½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79⅝	78½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73¾	73⅝
Associated Oil 5s '38	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99¾
Atch T&SF 4s '90	79	79
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88½	88
Atch T&SF 4th T S L '58	92	92
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	78½	74¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	52	52
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	99¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77⅜	77½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	68¼	68½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53	53
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	69½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	36½	36
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35¼	35¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80¼	80½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	38⅞	35½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	43	41
Belding Hem 6s '36	87½	87½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¾	103⅝
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99½	79¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	81½	81
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	9	9
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	103½	103¼
Bklyn Man Tr sf 5s '68	86½	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103	103
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	99½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	36
Bush Term con 5s '55	18½	18
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	34	34
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	80¾	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85¼	85½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85¼	85
Can North 4½s '35	92⅞	92⅞
Can North deb 5½s '46	94¾	94½
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	50½	49
Can Pacific 4½s '60	54	54
Can Pacific 5s '44	82¾	82¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	63½	63½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	87¾	87½
Cen District Tel 5s	103½	102½
Cen of Ga Chat	23	23
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	3	3
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	104
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70¼	69½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	27½	26
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	88½	86
Certainteed 5½s '48	96¼	96¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	65	64
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97½	97
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	84¼	84¼
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	90¾	90
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85	85
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	94½	93
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86½	83¼
Chicago G W 1st Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Chicago G W West 4s '59	38	36
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	4	3¾
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	14½	14½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	15¾	15½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10	9½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	85	85
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	15¼	15¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	57¼	57¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	20½	20
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	19	19
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 1s 5s '60	24	23½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95¾	95¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102½	102¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99½	99½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110	109
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	67½	67
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68¾	66½
Childs Co 5s '43	30	30
Chile Copper 5s '47	35	35
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	94½	94½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2028 B	101	100½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030 C	100¼	100
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	63	62
Colonial Oil 6s '38	36¼	36¼
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	51	50
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	72¾	72½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	72	72
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	88	88½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100	100
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101½	101¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¾	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	99	98½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Cfown Wil Paper 6s '51	57½	57½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	39	39
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	72	72
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	28½	28½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	11	11
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	13	11
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	86½	86
Detroit Ed 5s '49	95	95
Detroit Ed 5s '52	94½	93¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	94½	94½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	73½	72½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	60	59½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	101⅞	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	104⅝	103¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	3¾	3¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	37¾	37¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	37¾	37¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	22½	22¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	41¼	40½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	22½	21¾
Erie Gen Riv 6s' 57	75	75
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	81½	81½
Fla East Coast 5s	3½	3½
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	2	2
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	37¼	36
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	80½	80½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2
Goodrich 6s '45	36½	36¼
Goodrich 1st 6s '47	66½	66½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73¾	72½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¾	98¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	37	37
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	37½	37½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	40½	40½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	49½	49
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	32	28¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	43	43
Havana Elec 5s '52	24	24
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	6½	6½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	44¾	44⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28	28
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103	103
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	41	40½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅜	101¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	46	47¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	31¾	30¾
Ill Central C&L&NO 5s A '63	40½	40½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	29	28½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	12	12
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	53¼	52½
Inter Rap Trans 7s ct	52	52
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	41½	41½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	56	56
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	30¼	30¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	42
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	38	38
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	20½	20
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	24¾	23¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	22½	21½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	1	1
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	50	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53	50¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	49	49
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	88½
Kelley Spring 6s '42	34	34
Kings Co El 4s '49	72½	72½
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	89
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	61	59½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	59½	59½
L'Autaro 6s '55	3	3
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	27	27
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36	36
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	17	17
Loew's Inc 6s '41	65¼	64½
Long Island gen 4s '38	98¼	98¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87½	87½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	24½	24½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	99¾
L&N uni 4s '40	85½	85½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	65½	64
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	69	69
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	43	43
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	29
Marion Steam S 6s '47	28½	28½
Meade 6s '45 ww	40½	38
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	81½	81½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	73	73
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	73	73
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	30½	30½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	45½	45½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78¾	78¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	33¼	33¼
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	70½	70
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	8½	8
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	20¼	20½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	20½	18¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	20	19
Mo Pac 5s I '81	19	18½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	6½	6
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	5	5
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	71¼	71½
Montana Power 5s A '62	55	55
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	74½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	78¼	77½
Nat Steel 5s '56	74½	74
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104¼	103½
N O T & M 5½s '54	20	19½
N O T & M 4s '53	51	51
NYC & HR gen 3½s '97	75½	75½
NYC & HR con 4s A '98	62	61¼
NYC & HR 4½s N 2013	37½	36¾
NYC & HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	37½	36¾
NYC & HR rfg & im 5s 2013	40¾	40½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	13½	13
NY Chi & StL 5½s '26	55½	55½
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	9	9
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	97	97
NY Edison 5s C '51	103	103¾
NY Edison 5s B '44	103¼	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100⅝	100
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108	108
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53	53
NY NH&H cv 5s '48	63½	65
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	98¾	98¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	101¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100⅝	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	87¼	88
Norf & W con 4s '96	93	92¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	97½	96
Norf & W PCAC 4s '41	89½	89½
...orth Am Co 5s '61	72	71½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	71½	71½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	75	73½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	75¾	74⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98½	98½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64¼	64⅜
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	82	82
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¾	99
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103⅞	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	98	98
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	98	96
Int Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	93½	93½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	75	75
Otis Steel 6s '41	10½	9¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	8½	8
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	32½	32
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	6½	6¼
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	76	76
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85	84½
Penn Railroad 4½s	89	89
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	96	95
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	94¾	94¾
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	78½	78
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80	80
Penn Railroad 4½s con	100	100
Penn Railroad 5s '64	79	78½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90	87½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	35½	35½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	98½	98½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	73	70½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	76	75½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	94¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	37	36
Phil Railway 4s '37	20¼	19¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	100½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B 3	33	33
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	58½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	20¾	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96½	96½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100	100
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¾	100¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74½	74½
Pure Oil 5½s '46	69¼	69½
Radio Keith Orph 6s '41	10¼	10
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78	78
Read rfg 4½s B '97	79	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	47¼	47
Rochester Gas 5s	99¾	99½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	18¼	18½
St Louis & Peoria 5s	39	39
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div 33	44½	41
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	10
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	8½	8½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12½	12
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¾	8¾
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	93	93
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73¼	72½
Shell Union 5s '47	68¼	68
Shell Union 5s ct ww '40	69⅝	69⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99	99
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	35	35
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90	89¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5f 6s '42	100½	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62	61½
Smith A O 6½s '33	99	99
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87¼	87½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	71½	71½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	42	42
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	67	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	42	40½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	38¼	38½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39	38
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	17
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	22	21¼
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	26	26
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94¾	94¾
Studebaker 6s '42	31⅞	31¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	87¼	87
Texas Corp 5s '44	81⅝	81
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	49¾	49¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	38	37
Third Ave adj 5s '60	20¾	20⅝
Tol St L & W 4s '50	52½	52
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Union El L & P 5s '57	99¼	99
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	77	77
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	102½	102
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96	95
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¼	84½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	81¼	81
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30½	30
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	62	62
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	18½	17½
Vanadium 5s '41	42⅝	43⅝
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Walworth 6s '45	13¼	13¼
Warner Co 5s '44 xw	17	16
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
Warren Bros 6s '41	34	34
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103½
West Shore 4s 2361	75	75
Western Electric 5s '44	93¾	93½
Western Maryland 4s '52	39½	39½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	46½	46¾
Western Union 5s '51	41	40
Western Union 6½s '36	57	56½
Western Union 5s '60	40¾	40
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	78	78
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	35¼	35¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	28¾	28½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	10¾	10½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55	55

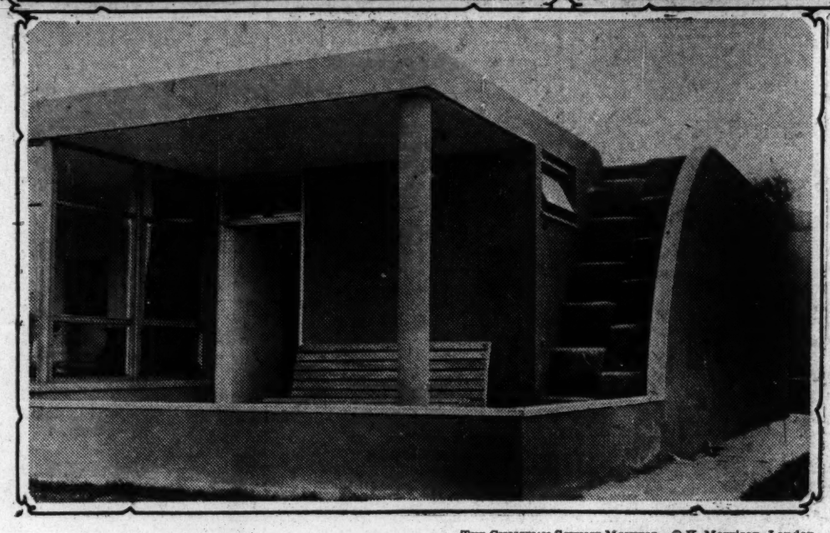
LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Feb28	Feb27
3½s '32-'47	101.	101.20	101.24	100.30
3½s reg	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10
1st 4¼s '32-'47	101.16	101.8	101.14	101.20
4th 4¼s '33-'38	101.4	101.6	101.14	101.14
US 3s '51-'55	99.20	99.10	99.20	99.20
US 3½s '46-'49	97.24	97.16	97.24	97.13
US 3¾s '41-'43 Mar	99.28	99.20	99.28	99.20
US 3¾s '40-'43 Jun	99.31	99.16	99.30	99.30
US 3¾s '43-'47	99.30	99.20	99.24	99.28
US 3¾s '46-'56	101.26	101.16	101.18	101.26
US 4s '44-'54	102.28	102.20	102.8	102.16
US 4¼s '47-'52	105.28	105.20	105.20	105.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14½	13¾	
Antioquia 7s A '45	8½	8½	
Antioquia 7s B '45	8½	8½	
Argentine Gov 6½s '33	38½	38½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41½	41½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41	41	
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	41	40¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41	41	
Australia 4½s '56	69¾	69¾	
Australia 5s '55	73¼	73⅜	
Australia 5s '57	73½	73½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	60	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90½	90¼	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	50	49	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93¾	93¾	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	99¼	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102¾	102½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102	102	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	80½	80½	
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	47	46	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	43	43	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	46	46	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17¾	17¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19¼	19	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19½	19½	
Brisbane 5s '57	65¾	65¾	
Brisbane 5s '58	66	66	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26½	26½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	17	17	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	20	20	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	37½	37½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	13	13	
Canada (Dom) 4s	81¾	80¾	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96	95¾	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95⅝	93½	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10¼	10¼	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¾	8¾	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	7¼	7¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¼	7	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7¼	7¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7	7	
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	7½	7½	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26½	26½	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	26¾	26	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20½	20	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	28½	27½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28	27½	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	61	61	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73¾	72½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	36⅜	35¾	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12½	12½	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	94	94	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	61¼	61¼	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	76½	77¾	
Deutsche Bk 6s stfs '32	80	80	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	45	45	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	40	40	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	47½	47½	
Dutch El 6s '47	93¾	93½	
Fiat 7s '46 war	93¾	93¾	
Finland 5½s '58	80¾	80¾	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	63½	63	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	89	88	
Frameric Dev 7½s '42	100¾	100	
Frankfort 6½s '53	33¼	33	
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120¾	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	123¾	
German 7s '49	74	73¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80½	80½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '50	50½	50½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49½	48¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	57¼	57	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	42½	41½	
Germ El Pow '53	49⅝	49⅝	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51	50¼	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48

ARCHITECTURE : HOME BUILDING · GARDENS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © K. Morrison, London

From Left to Right—No. 1. This Type of Double Flight Staircase Is Most Suitable When Hall Is Small. No. 2—The Space Economized by This Type of Staircase Enabled the Architect to Put a Tiny Bathroom on Upper Floor Behind Curving Wall. William Grice, Architect. No. 3—In This Small Hall Any Sense of Being Cramped Is Avoided by Having Wide Stairway, With Dado Painted White and an Open Railing at the Top. No. 4—The Remodeling of This Stairway Saved Space. A Long Simple Flight Was Cut in Two. The Lower Half Is Joined to Upper Half at Right Angles by a Landing. Gray Wornum, Architect. Lower—The Double Set of Steps Makes Steep Ascent Easier. It Is Also Decorative and in Harmony With the Style. Colin Lucas, Architect.

Space-Saving Staircases

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THE small house where economy of space must be closely studied, the selection of the right kind of staircase is of paramount importance. Naturally the staircase must be considered in conjunction with the entrance hall. Is the hall to be square or oblong? How will it be lighted? All these factors must influence the choice of staircase.

No matter how attractive a stairway may be in structure and decoration, if it does not bear a proper relationship to the hall, it will fail to produce a pleasing effect. So the first essential of a good staircase is a hall of good proportions and lighting so that it gives the incoming guest that sense of welcome and hospitality that this introductory part of the house should express.

This question of an appropriate setting being satisfactorily settled, attention can be centered on the staircase itself. Straight single flights should never be used if the ground floor is at all lofty. However, if ceilings are reasonably low, this type is sometimes permissible. Whenever introduced, these straight single flights should have steps shallow enough and wide enough to counteract any impression of undue length.

If the Hall Is Oblong

If the hall is oblong, the placing of a straight single flight staircase is a more ticklish business than if the hall is square. The most effective position whenever practical is just opposite the front door. Then the straight flight runs crosswise across the wall. This position is so prominent that the staircase becomes the focal point of interest in the hall and therefore it is highly important to choose a type of design and decoration which will be pleasant to look upon and in keeping with the other architectural features of the hall. A straight single flight staircase against a side wall needs a hall sufficiently wide and with furniture carefully placed in order to counterbalance its length.

Generally speaking, the double flight type of staircase is the most suitable for the small entrance hall. Two of the illustrations show stairways which are quite in keeping with the small entrance hall. These are both in eighteenth-century houses. In one case the stairway continues down to a basement. In the other the space alongside the first flight is occupied by a door leading into the kitchen premises. In both houses doors opposite each other open off the tiny hall into two reception rooms. It would scarcely be possible to find smaller entrance halls than in these two houses and yet the treatment of the staircases is so agreeable that there is no feeling of being cramped. A dado adds to the interest of both these staircases and the fact that white paint has been used for the woodwork increases the sense of space.

If the double flight type of staircase produces such acceptable results in entrances as diminutive as those pictured, it is even more satisfactory when the hall is slightly larger. Whenever feasible, it is better to put the staircase as far away from the entrance door as possible—either in a far corner or across the wall opposite the front door. Thus the visitor may feel that there is a breathing space between his entrance and his ascent to the upper floors. This arrangement also gives more scope for the effective placing of hall furniture.

The Old-Time Spiral

The most space-saving type that it is possible to conceive of is the old Tudor corkscrew staircase. There are still plenty to be found in ancient cottages throughout England. The author remembers seeing one which was constructed in the deep embrasure alongside a Tudor fireplace. These recesses were often used in this way. Its presence would never have been suspected, as it was inclosed by a door. But economy of space was its only asset. These old corkscrew staircases were dark, hard to climb on account of their spiral construction and it was impossible to carry up anything of any bulk.

The modern home maker wants his staircase to take up as little room as possible but he also wants a number of other things as well—ease of ascent, good lighting, a pleasant design and economy of labor. One way of fulfilling this last requirement is to have a sloping wall instead of the usual balusters. This kind is easier to keep clean but its severe simplicity makes it suitable only for very modern interiors.

The picture with the attractive Georgian cupboard alongside is an ingenious example of space saving. The house in which it stands is a large double-fronted dwelling in London. It occupies a corner site, so that there were two entrances, one on the front and the other on a side street. The front door opened into a narrow hall with a long straight single flight against one wall. A door at the back of the hall led into another smaller hall which was also accessible from the side street. The architect wanted to increase the size of a front drawing room, so he cut the long straight flight in two. The upper half remained in its original position but the lower half was turned in exactly the opposite direction and was added to the upper half at right angles by means of a landing.

The result of this remodeling is that the visitor now enters the house by the side entrance only. He starts up the staircase from the back of the house instead of from the front as formerly. This clever transposition was possible only because the house was on a corner with two street entrances. It has added a spacious alcove to the drawing room. Incidentally, the reconstructed stairway is not only much easier to climb but much more attractive because of the built-in cupboard alongside the first flight.

Dish Garden Pictures

House Plants and Their Care Series—8

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS year the large spring flower shows will feature dish gardens to a greater extent than ever before. The popularity of these miniature gardens is more than a passing fad. Dish-gardening is a craft that is made with nature's own materials—of stone, clay and growing things.

With a dish garden we may escape during the winter months to any desired type of nature in her loveliest moods. Verdant and growing we may make a desert island, or a winding brook, a river gorge, or a stretch of seashore. All that is necessary to make one of these lovely gardens is imagination, a suitable dish, a few growing plants, perhaps a stone or two, and the artistic ability to develop our idea.

Choosing the Dish

There are no hard and fast rules for our type of dish gardens. Of course you will need a shallow dish, or a tray. The shape of the container that you choose for your garden will depend upon the picture you have in mind. If you were going to portray the nursery rhyme, "Little Bo Peep," you would select a rather colorful platter that would appeal to a child. If you are trying to portray the legend of Koong Shee, the winsome daughter of a mandarin who loved Chang, her father's secretary, you would naturally choose a platter of Willow ware on which to work out the story. The picture on the platter will in this case afford the model.

You do not need expensive pottery. A dish with flowered border lends itself to a summer landscape. A dull gray dish is always in harmony with a winter scene. A desert garden has definite charm when arranged in a yellow or sand-colored dish. Should mountains enter into the picture you are developing, a coal clinker, or a piece of tufa rock will be necessary to get the desired effect. You can obtain a piece of tufa rock from any seed house. This material is of volcanic origin, and is extremely ornamental both in form and texture, extraordinarily porous, light, and easy to arrange.

When portraying a woodsy scene you can often secure a good effect by using moss from the woods. In time this may turn brown, but it can be easily replaced. Should you want the effect of a grass lawn all you require is some good soil on which to sow some seeds. When the grass becomes too tall you may cut it with a pair of scissors. Any small treelike plants such as ferns will be useful in making a shrubbery border. A small cocus palm may be used as a miniature palm tree. Nursery seedlings are always useful as miniature trees.

And Pools

Whether you have water or not depends upon what type of landscape you are trying to portray. A glass coaster filled with water may be used for a tiny pool. An unusual and really beautiful effect may be obtained by placing in one end of the garden a low tin plate in which is growing a red wood burrel. The water which is necessary to the burrel adds to the charm of the picture. The edge of the pan can be hidden with moss or other bits of green—sedums would be lovely dripping over into the water.

Tiny pebbles may be used for constructing paths or roadways across the garden. The shepherds, Chinese mandarins, bridges, benches, ships, and small animals may be purchased in almost any store carrying novelties.

At one of the recent flower shows there were several delightful rock-garden effects that were arranged in concrete bird baths. These had been designed for use on sun perches. These gardens were planted with sedums, sansevieria, and several varieties of alpines. All who love plants and understand nature will find dish gardening a fascinating occupation.

[The next article in this series on House Plants and Their Care will appear March 7. This series has been running almost every week since Dec. 20.]

Hobbies and Hints

New Things to Try

Towaco, N. J.

Dear Garden Friends:

It is nearly a year since I wrote my last Hobby Letter and it seems like a happy home-coming to be with you all again, in an effort to keep the "home fires burning."

I have just mailed my orders for new seed of both perennials and annuals and as usual there are glorious temptations to try out. This year there is the sensational annual Canterbury Bell (to be had mixed only). There is the new Marigold, Guinea Gold, two and a half feet high, producing about 40 flowers, two and one-half inches across, a brilliant shade of burnt orange, flushed with gold. The characteristic marigold odor is less pungent.

Then comes the extremely hardy pink Gypsophila, Pacifica, forming dense bushes four feet tall, the second year. The myriads of tiny pink blossoms have the same airy grace as the white variety, Paniculata, but bloom after the latter. This should not be confused with the lavender-pink statice.

Two summers ago I saw one of the first plants of Venidium Fastuosum, a new annual African Daisy. About 2 or 3 feet above the silky, grayish foliage rose numerous vivid orange blossoms, averaging four inches across, marked with a purple black zone, similar to the Oriental Poppy. I have just found it in the catalogues, and shall sow as soon as possible so as to get early bloom.

I shall also plant more of those sweet-scented golden nasturtiums, Golden Gleam, that have taken the florist trade by storm. They last well when cut, with long stems holding the flowers well above the foliage, which, with me, was free from the nasturtium aphis. The flowers are double and semidouble. They grow in bush form, about 15 inches high, and a two-foot spread. They do not like very rich soil, but require good drainage.

Also tried the new hardy chrysanthemum "Aladdin," which had created quite a sensation at flower shows, winning many medals and awards. It bloomed weeks ahead of the earliest hardy chrysanthemum. Its 3½-inch blooms, each on its own long stem, begin to appear in late July here, the color at first being an exquisite warm coppery bronze, with an overlay of orange-apricot shades. As the heat of summer advances, however, they take on a pinkish terra cotta shade, which deepens with the cooler conditions of fall. Their habit is rather compact, the foliage deep green, and quite abundant, serving as a foil for the flowers that fairly smother the plant all summer. Height is about 30 inches, when grown in rich, well-drained soil. They require a light covering of leaves or evergreen boughs over winter. Pinch back only once, when about a foot high, to make the plant bushy, as oftener would only delay further bloom, and would not benefit the plant. Mine have multiplied tenfold, and I shall make cuttings of them early, as all hardy varieties bloom more satisfactorily when so treated. The flowers of "Aladdin" last 10 or 15 days when cut, and are beautiful arranged in a plain pottery bowl or basket, with the always lovely deep blue annual cornflower, Centaurea cyanus.

I would love to go on and on with descriptions of all the newest gems for the garden, and how I got along with them, but I must not take up all the space allotted to our column. However, I cannot close without telling you that I shall have my first experience this summer in cross-pollinating and hand-pollinating the finest of my hybrid delphinium. I have one sweet-scented double white one, with very large individual florets, and which I expect to take cuttings of, as well as hand pollinize, as this one has been a rare find in the species.

Some day I shall give you full details for growing this lovely plant with success, from seed, as I have become a member of the American Delphinium Society, and have been studying the genus—its origin, etc., besides having had several years' experience.

I have no "landscaped garden," except for the usual flower-lover's beds around the home, but I always try to arrange my rows in the cutting garden so that the colors and types will harmonize, and make for beauty.

I expect to start from seed, a great many of the outstanding improved Delphinium and other choice perennials and annuals this year, as it is only a waste of time and labor to use the cheaper seed of anything, (though all seed is very reasonable this eyar). There is always a better percentage of germination from seed that is reliable, and the flowers are finer in every way.

My visits to the gardens of our Hobby Friends, every Tuesday, have been a great pleasure, and I am sure there are many who could give us a happy hour in theirs, if they would but take pen in hand some spare moment.

Surely there are some, like myself, who have "dream gardens" to tell us of, or who have had a past experience with one, or visited some lovely garden spot in the past, the description of which may in some way be a help to others in planning their own.

I greatly appreciate the many lovely letters I have received through this column, and the friendships thus gained, and will always treasure their letters of gratitude for any help I might have been able to give.

(Mrs.) D. L. J.

In designing a rockery the size of the rocks and the size of the plants should bear a proper relation one to the other. To use large rocks and small plants is satisfactory, but the reverse should be avoided for to set out plants of excessive growth which will eventually cover the rocks will prove disappointing. Rampant growing materials should be omitted or confined to a space all to themselves Most of the surface of the rocks appearing above ground should show, so small plants should be chosen in order that this may be the result.

Catalogue Browsings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS browsing among the spring catalogues is your editor's favorite indoor sport just now and seems to be appreciated, judging from the shower of letters. We have on hand the catalogues of all our advertisers, and for good measure the catalogues of firms that have advertised with us other years or never. Our aim in this column each time is to call attention to new or particularly interesting things that you may be glad to hear about. If you want more information about any of the items, write us. In most cases we are speaking in terms of American gardens.

An Everblooming Climber

Have we mentioned Blaze, the new scarlet everblooming rose? It will be a welcome addition to many a garden this year and is offered by most nurserymen this spring in hardy 2-year old bushes. We have before us a colored photograph of Blaze, and it certainly is a beauty. A true scarlet, each rose a compact shape, just under 2 inches in diameter. We are told that it will attain considerable height and produce flowers on both the old and new growth. It has two distinguished parents, the brilliant Paul's Scarlet Climber and the everblooming Gruss an Teplitz. It should make a fine team with last season's beauty, New Dawn, the everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet that some of you probably invited into your gardens. New Dawn is a lovely flesh pink, with long pointed buds like those of its parents, Dr. Van Fleet, and while still listed among the new roses in most catalogues, is available this year at a lower price than the 1933 novelties.

The Deepest Red Yet Attained

If you have enjoyed the evening fragrance of nicotiana in your gardens—a sweet old-fashioned flower that night moths hover around, and that gleams white in the starlight—you may be glad to include nicotiana sanderæ, Crimson King, this year. This new variety of the tuberose-flowered tobacco has dark velvety crimson-red flowers and its cousin's habit of filling the garden with fragrance of an evening.

Annual Canterbury Bell

Everyone is talking about the new annual Canterbury bell, and it is a fact that a reliable seed has been produced which will come true and bloom in less than six months. This means, of course, early planting in protected frames where the spring is variable and chilly. But these are, it is said, our old biennial favorites in a new form—great single cups, blue, pink and white, on stalks two to 2½ feet tall. At present the seed is available in mixed colors only.

Blue Cap

For edging the border or for raising in pots, Blue Cap makes its bow as a delightful little Ageratum. It is deeper and richer in color than Little Blue Star (how their names express our tender affection for these little plants!) and it has flowers a bit larger.

Flame Color Fits

Perhaps you already have discovered that California Poppy (Eschscholtzia) may now be secured in several shades of yellow, through to orange. A novelty among these is Dazzler, a true flame color.

Golden Gem

And just to show our practical proclivities, we end the column this week with Golden Gem, a fine early sweet corn introduced by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The ears are about the same size as those of our reliable Golden Bantam, and grow very low on a short stalk. This is an especially good sweet corn for northern states or high altitudes where vegetable gardens enjoy short seasons. T.

Your Trees

The leaves annually shed by the deciduous trees on our lawns are diligently swept up and burned, and it is only in recent years that the garden-loving public has commenced to realize the necessity of supplying some synthetic form of tree food in their place. The various seed and garden supply houses now carry commercial tree foods (fertilizers especially prepared for trees), and the generally accepted method of application is as follows: With the aid of a crowbar a number of holes 18 inches deep by two feet apart are dug just under the outer tips of the branches, and a second circle is made between these and the tree trunk. The holes are then filled with tree food to within four inches of the top, and the grass pushed back into place with the heel of the shoe.

Pruning is an item which is usually undertaken without much knowledge. Evergreens should never be pruned, except to take out dead or infected limbs, or to curtail the lateral growth by nipping off the terminal bud on each branch. Evergreens depend on their natural pyramidal or globular shape for their greatest beauty, and it is well to bear this fact in mind when attempting any pruning. Deciduous trees require a little more pruning.

The Editor's Puzzle

62

"If we go ahead and carry out your plans and leave the bouquet on the table," said the maid, "what I feel is sure to see is where we are going to have any room for the coleslaw?"

"Well," replied the housekeeper, "this is a case in which we will have to cooperate in the common effort to make the best of things."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

1933 Catalogue and Guide to Gardening, 152 pages (including 8 colour subjects) 251 illustrations, free to all readers if this paper is mentioned.
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ENGLAND WINS FIFTH MATCH

Takes Final Test Cricket Game With Australia by 8 Wickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 28—Fifty-fifty—or to be exact 51-51—is how England now stands in the matter of successes in test-match cricket with Australia. For today, in the one hundred and twenty-ninth game between these great rivals, England proved victorious by 8 wickets and so at last drew level in the tradition-hallowed series dating back to 1876. In addition to 51 games won by each nation, 27 have been drawn. England's clear-cut win today was appropriate in the finale to the 1932-33 campaign in which the Englishmen clearly held the upper hand.

The developments in modern "safe" batsmanship demanded some effective counter by the bowlers, if the scores were to be kept down from dizzy heights, and this counter was provided by England in the form of Harold Larwood. Nottinghamshire's pride and joy exploited perfectly legitimate "leg-theory" tactics with tremendous success and was himself the greatest single cause of Australia's downfall. Because the batsmen look abject when they are victims of this particular method of attack by a fast bowler the compassion of "barrackers" was aroused and this, supported by reckless newspaper correspondents, led to the great "body-line bowling" controversy. Anyhow, the paucity of Australian batting at present—apart from Don Bradman, W. H. Ponsford, W. M. Woodfull and V. Y. Richardson—was made very apparent. In the opinion of Australian critics, England's team was superior in every department of play and the mythical "ashes," symbolical of supremacy, were worthily won.

In the concluding match here the collapse in Australia's second innings of the game gave an unrecoverable twist in England's favor after it had shown promise of being a very evenly-contested affair.

"Grim" is the word that has been freely applied to Douglas R. Jardine's purposeful skippering of England's team and it is an adequate adjective that describes England's play throughout the series—not the least of all in the fourth innings of the battle here yesterday.

The results of the 1932-33 test matches have been: first, win for England by 10 wickets at Sydney; second, win for Australia by 111 runs at Melbourne; third, win for England by 338 runs at Adelaide, fourth, win for England by 6 wickets at Brisbane; fifth, win for England by 8 wickets at Sydney. The best efforts of Australian cricketers are now being bent toward the task of winning back those cherished "ashes" during the next tour of "cornstalks" in England in 1934.

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

V. Y. Richardson, c Jardine; b Larwood	0
W. M. Woodful, b Larwood	14
Don Bradman, b Larwood	48
L. P. O'Brien, c Larwood; b Voce	61
Stanley McCabe, c Hammond; b Verity	73
L. S. Darling, b Verity	85
W. A. Oldfield, run out	52
Lee, c Jardine; b Verity	42
W. J. O'Reilly, b Allen	19
H. Alexander, not out	17
R. Ironmonger, b Larwood	1
Extras	23
Total	435

Second Innings

Richardson, c Allen; b Larwood	0
Woodful, b Allen	67
Bradman, b Verity	71
O'Brien, c Verity; b Voce	5
McCabe, c Jardine; b Voce	4
Darling, c Wyatt; b Verity	7
Oldfield, c Wyatt; b Verity	5
Lee, b Allen	15
O'Reilly, b Verity	1
Alexander, lbw; b Verity	0
Ironmonger, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	182

ENGLAND—First Innings

Herbert Sutcliffe, c Richardson; b O'Reilly	56
D. R. Jardine, c Oldfield; b O'Reilly	18
W. R. Hammond, lbw; b Lee	101
Harold Larwood, c Ironmonger; b Lee	98
Maurice Leyland, run out	42
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Ironmonger; b O'Reilly	51
L. E. G. Ames, run out	4
Edward Paynter, b Lee	83
G. O. Allen, c Bradman; b Lee	48
Hedley Verity, c Oldfield; b Alexander	4
William Voce, not out	7
Extras	16
Total	454

Second Innings

Jardine, c Richardson; b Ironmonger	24
Wyatt, not out	61
Leyland, b Ironmonger	0
Hammond, not out	75
Extras	8
Total (for 2 wickets)	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

	O.	MO.	R.	W.
Larwood	32.2	10	98	4
Voce	24	4	80	1
Allen	25	1	128	1
Verity	17	3	62	3
Hammond	8	0	32	0
Wyatt	2	0	13	0

Second Innings

Larwood	11	0	44	1
Allen	11.4	2	54	2
Hammond	3	0	10	0
Voce	10	0	34	2
Verity	19	9	33	5

ENGLAND—First Innings

Alexander	35	1	129	1
McCabe	12	1	27	0
O'Reilly	45	7	100	3
Ironmonger	31	13	64	0
Lee	40.2	11	111	4
Darling	7	5	3	0
Bradman	1	0	4	0

Second Innings

Ironmonger	26	12	34	2
Alexander	11	2	25	0
O'Reilly	15	5	33	0
Lee	12.2	3	52	0
McCabe	5	2	10	0
Darling	2	0	7	0

FALL OF WICKETS

Australia's First Innings—1 for 0, 2 for 59, 3 for 64, 4 for 163, 5 for 244, 6 for 328, 7 for 385, 8 for 414, 9 for 430, 10 for 435.

Second—1 for 0, 2 for 115, 3 for 135, 4 for 139, 5 for 148, 6 for 161, 7 for 177, 8 for 178, 9 for 178, 10 for 182.

England's First Innings—1 for 31, 2 for 153, 3 for 245, 4 for 310, 5 for 330, 6 for 349, 7 for 374, 8 for 418, 9 for 434, 10 for 454.

Second—1 for 43, 2 for 43.

Bermuda Doubles Reach Semifinal

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 28 (AP)—Play in the men's doubles division of the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club championships reached the semifinal round yesterday as all singles matches, scheduled to be played yesterday morning, were postponed because of a high wind and rain.

One English combination survived the quarterfinals as E. R. Avory and R. K. T. Tinkler defeated A. W. Law Jr., and Covington 6—4, 6—4, to earn the right to meet George M. Lott Jr., and Clifford S. Sutter in the semifinal round. J. Gilbert Hall and Harry C. Brunie of Boston eliminated another English team, K. C. Gandar Dower and H. G. N. Cooper, in the closest match of the day, 6—2, 4—6, 10—8 while R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin turned back Leighton Brewer and Schenck in straight sets 6—3, 6—1.

Hall and Brunie had to play their best tennis in defeating their English opponents. With the sets all even, the Americans led 4 to 1 in the third set only to have Gandar Dower and Cooper win four of the next five games to pull up on even terms. Hall and Brunie rallied, however, and never permitted the English players to go out in front.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston and George Lott, outstanding favorites to take the mixed doubles title, came through with a 6—3, 6—2 victory over Freida Scharman and Bell. Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia and Sutter eliminated the Englishman, Cooper and Florence S. Leboutillier in three sets, 6—0, 6—8, 6—1.

Gregory Mangin and Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda defeated Mr. and Mrs. Freisenbruch of Bermuda with the loss of only three games, 6—1, 6—2 while Mr. and Mrs. Brunie reversed the result of the finals in the Princess Hotel tournament, defeating Barbara Stoddard and Avory 6—4, 7—5 in an interesting match.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. Brunie paired with Miss Leboutillier to defeat Miss Hutchings and Mrs. Freisenbruch 11—9, 9—7 while the two Virginias, Virginia Rice and Virginia Hilleary, turned back Miss Stoddard and Miss Scharman without losing a game, 6—0, 6—0.

Play in the quarterfinals of the men's singles will have an international flavor, bringing together three of the English stars against three of the United States players. Mangin is drawn against Cooper, Lott against Tinkler and J. Gilbert Hall against Avory. The fourth match will bring together Sutter and Bell.

YALE PLANS WATER CARNIVALS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Plans for an annual swimming carnival in which leading women and men swimmers of the country will be invited to compete were announced last night by the Yale Swimming Association. The first of these carnivals will be held on March 8, in the exhibition pool at the new Payne Whitney Gymnasium.

Amusements

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H. L. Doherty Donates 'World' Golf Trophy

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., Feb. 28

HENRY L. DOHERTY of Kansas City announced here yesterday he would offer annually, beginning this year, a "world's championship golf trophy," to be competed for by winners of the United States and British open championships.

This year's trophy will be awarded to Gene Sarazen, holder of both titles, who yesterday defeated Olin A. Dutra, Metropolitan and Professional Golfers' Association champion, 11 and 10, in a special 72-hole match.

The Doherty trophy competition will be held here each winter. In the event the United States and British opens are won by the same player, the championship contest will be played against the winner of the P. G. A. title.

BUCKEYES WIN OVER PURDUE

Ohio State Holds Lead in 'Big Ten' Conference Cage Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 28—Ohio State University's basketball quintet strengthened its hold on first place in the "Big Ten" race here last night as it defeated Purdue University, 29 to 17. The Ohio State five led at the half, 16 to 7, and at one time in the second half led, 22 to 7. Although the Boilermakers more than traded shots with the Buckeyes, their attempts were wild.

OHIO STATE	PURDUE
Hinchman, Brown, lf	rg, Shaver
Colburn, rf	lg, Farmenter
Hosket, c	c, Fehring, Hertzing
Beitner, lg	rf, Moore, Stewart, Cook
Mattison, rg	lf, Cottom, Wheeler

Score—Ohio State 29, Purdue 17. Goals from floor—Mattison 4, Hosket 2, Brown 2, Hinchman, Beitner for Ohio State; Cottom 5 for Purdue. Goals from foul—Colburn 4, Hosket 4, Brown for Ohio State; Cottom 3, Shaver 2, Moore, Fehring for Purdue. Referee—Levies. Umpire—Reese.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 28—University of Michigan's basketball team retained its mathematical chance of tying for the "Big Ten" title by defeating the University of Minnesota five here last night, 21 to 18.

The Gophers threw a scare into the Wolverines by tying up the score at 18-all three minutes from the end. A floor basket and free throw by F. L. Petoskey '34, clinched the game for Michigan.

MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA
Eveland, lf	rg, Robinson
Petrie, rf	lg, Licht
Garner, Allen, c	c, Norman, Farrell
Oliver, Fishman, lg	rf, Wright
Petoskey, rg	rf, MacMillan, Sochacki

Score—University of Michigan 21, University of Minnesota 18. Goals from floor—Eveland 2, Petrie 2, Garner, Petoskey for Michigan; Licht 3, Morman 2, MacMillan, Sochacki, Robinson for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Petoskey 3, Eveland 3, Garner 2, Petrie for Michigan; Robinson 2, Norman for Minnesota. Officials—Schommer and Kearns.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 28—University of Iowa won its final home "Big Ten" basketball game here last night, defeating University of Illinois, 30 to 27. The Hawkeyes held a close 17-to-16 lead at the half. Iowa started the second half with a brilliant rally which gave them a 26-to-17 lead, but Illinois came back and made the score 30 to 27 as the game ended. The summary:

IOWA	ILLINOIS
Moffitt, Barko, lf	rg, Beynon
Krumbholz, rf	lg, A. C. Kamm, Gibbs, Mills
Bastian, c	c, Hellmich
Grim, lg	rf, Froschauer, Theobald
Selzer, rg	lf, Bennett

Score—Iowa 30, Illinois 27. Goals from floor—Barko 3, Moffitt 2, Krumbholz 2, Grim, Selzer for Iowa; Hellmich 4, Beynon 2, Froschauer 2, Mills for Illinois. Goals from foul—Bastian 5, Barko 2, Moffitt 2, Selzer 2, Grim for Iowa; Hellmich 5, Bennett 2, Theobald, Beynon for Illinois. Referee—Stanley Feesle. Umpire—Fred Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 28—By a score of 45 to 32, Northwestern University defeated Indiana University in a "Big Ten" basketball game here last night. A brilliant rally in the second half carried the Wildcats to victory after trailing, 24 to 17, in the first period.

Joseph Reiff '33, forward, and E. C. Johnson '34, center, kept in the lead in Conference scoring by making 15 points and 16 points, respectively, for Northwestern. Reiff is now within eight points of the individual scoring record, with a season total of 147 points. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN	INDIANA
Brewer, Rosenfeld, Pendleton, lf	rg, Weir, Henry, Campbell
Reiff, Perry, rf	lg, Porter, Heavenridge
Johnson, c	c, Dickey, Weir
Culver, Manske, lg	rf, Hodson
Moomshower, Bauman, Richards, rg	lf, Kehrt

Score—Northwestern University 45, Indiana University 32. Goals from floor—Johnson 6, Reiff 5, Culver 2, Rosenfeld 2, Manske for Northwestern; Kehrt 5, Hodson 3, Weir 3, Dickey for Indiana. Goals from foul—Reiff 5, Johnson 4, Brewer 2, Manske, Rosenfeld for Northwestern; Hodson 5, Kehrt 2, Campbell for Indiana.

DARTMOUTH TAKES PENN FIVE, 29 TO 19

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Yale	7	2	278	261	.778
Princeton	5	2	267	198	.714
Pennsylvania	4	4	211	225	.500
Dartmouth	4	4	274	255	.500
Columbia	3	4	212	244	.429
Cornell	1	6	269	328	.111

RESULT FEB. 27

Dartmouth 29, Pennsylvania 19.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28—Dartmouth's basketball team continued to rise in the Eastern Intercollegiate League by defeating Pennsylvania, 29 to 19 and tying the Quakers for third place in the standing. The Green led, 19 to 11, at half time.

Dartmouth ran into an early lead on baskets by A. E. Bonniwell '35, and G. P. Stangle '34 and the Green was never headed throughout the contest. The summary:

DARTMOUTH	PENNSYLVANIA
Miller, Edwards, Maxwell, lf	rg, Hashagen
Bonniwell, Roninger, rf	lg, Walters, Kellett
Mackey, Miller, c	c, Freeman
Stangle, Krivitsky, lg	rf, Klempner, Macdonald, Kosloff
Kraszewski, Hubbell, rg	lf, O'Donnell, Brown

Score—Dartmouth College 29, University of Pnenaylvania 19. Goals from floor—Bonniwell 4, Stangle 4, Kraszewski 3, Mackey for Dartmouth; Hashagen 4, Freeman 2 for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Bonniwell 2, Miller, Mackey, Stangle for Dartmouth; Hashagen 3, Freeman 2, O'Donnell, Brown for Pennsylvania. Referee—Norton (E. I. A.). Umpires—Murray (E. I. A.) and Young (E. I. A.).

KEMBLE WINS CLASS C TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Edwin L. Kemble of Bayside Tennis Club succeeded his clubmate, William Hoffman, as National Class C squash tennis champion, and 4 others him into Class B in consequence. He won the title yesterday afternoon, from Julian M. Cowen of the City Athletic Club, on the court especially preferred by the loser, in his home club, and before a crowd of his fellow members. Cowen fought well at the start, carrying the first game to extra points, and getting to double figures in the second, only to lose both. The third game found Kemble eased off in his steadiness somewhat, and it went to the younger home club player. But after the rest, Kemble settled down to show his real skill, and did not allow Cowen a single point. The score was 15—13, 15—11, 7—15, 15—0.

BRAVES LEAVE FOR SOUTH

The advance guard of Boston Braves battery men left Boston yesterday en route to the club's spring training camp in St. Petersburg, Fla., under the guidance of Secretary Ed Cunningham. The party was made up entirely of pitchers, including Ed Blanc of Claremont, N. H.; Eddie Kirley of Stopkinton, Mass.; James Hastings of Ludlow, Vt., and Arthur Stout of Brownville, Maine. Kirley and Stout are left handers. The squad picks up several more men before it reaches St. Petersburg Wednesday morning.

Coyle Below Form But Wins Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — Sefton Tranter Jr. of the New York Athletic Club continued to display his greatly improved form yesterday, when play in the National Class B squash tennis championship was resumed on the Squash Club courts after the Sunday rest. He encountered Ludlow Vandeventer of Elizabeth Town & Country Club and defeated him at 18—15, 15—9.

William E. Coyle, the Fraternity Club favorite, seeded second in the draw, was still below his best form in his match against W. A. Forrester Jr. of the home club, but had enough margin to win at 15—10, 15—10. J. N. Schermerhorn of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, was also unsteady at the start, but settled down at the start of the second game and ran away from Walter D. Hoag, Yale Club, in the next two, to win at 8—15, 15—3, 15—2. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS B INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

F. L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—4, 4—15, 15—5.

W. D. Lawrence, Crescent A.-H. C., won from W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, won from Louis B. Dalley, Princeton Club, by default.

Second Round

B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, defeated Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, 15—7, 15—12.

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated Lawrence, 15—8, 15—12.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—3, 15—2.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Flack, 15—8, 15—9.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated A. P. Heineman, City A. C., 10—15, 15—9, 15—7.

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. A. Forrester, Squash Club, 15—10, 15—10.

Henry A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated A. M. Thompson, N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 15—12.

R. W. Hill, Bayside T. C., defeated J. N. De Raismes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—5, 15—8.

Sefton Tranter Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 18—15, 15—9.

ROUILLION SPRINGS CLASS B SURPRISE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Louis H. Rouillion of the Harvard Club furnished the sensation yesterday in the Metropolitan squash racquets Class B championship at the Harvard Club, when he put out S. L. Scott, Yale Club, seeded sixth in the draw, in a four-game match, as the second round was completed. Rouillion was only a substitute on the home club team, while Scott was one of the strongest players of Yale Club.

Harris B. Fisher Jr. of the Union League Club, the other seeded player scheduled for yesterday, also encountered a tough opponent, in young Hiley Ditmars, of Staten Island Club, and had to fight through four close games to win at 15—11, 18—17, 15—18, 18—16. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

H. B. Fisher Jr., Union League Club, defeated Hiley Ditmars, Staten Island Club, 15—11, 18—17, 15—18, 18—16.

L. I. Grinnell, University Club, defeated W. T. Emmet, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—11, 15—11.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated A. E. Poor, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—11, 18—17.

L. H. Rouillion, Harvard Club, defeated S. L. Scott, Yale Club, 11—15, 15—11, 18—17, 15—13.

W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Glenn Acheson, Ardsley R. and S. C., 11—15, 18—17, 17—18, 18—16, 15—10.

F. W. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated Franklin Bien, Englewood F. C., 15—10, 17—14, 15—8.

Willard W. Cole Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated J. W. Walker Jr., Yale Club, 15—4, 5—15, 15—9, 15—7.

PAINE MOTORBOAT CHALLENGE CABLED

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Royal Motor Yacht Club, acting for H. Scott Paine, today cabled a challenge to Detroit for the Harmsworth Trophy, premier motorboating prize held by Gar Wood.

Paine, motorboat designer and constructor, has designed a boat with which he will attempt to lift the trophy Wood has successfully defended against previous British challengers.

The races probably will be held in Detroit on Lake St. Clair early in September. Today was the last day for filing a challenge.

The Harmsworth Trophy is the one great speed prize on land, sea and air not held by Great Britain. Wood also holds the world speed record for motorboats of 124.91 miles an hour, a mark he set last fall after the Harmsworth races.

FISHWICK TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 28—Diana Fishwick, present English native golf champion and former British titleholder, paired with E. T. MacGovern of Great Barrington, Mass., captured low gross honor yesterday in a mixed foursome golf competition, which annually precedes the Florida East Coast women's championship at the St. Augustine Links. Miss Fishwick and MacGovern had a best ball of 77, two strokes better than two other combinations in which members of the British touring team took part. Barbara Pyman of Wales and L. C. Haines of the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y., turned in a 79 and Kathleen Garnham of England and her partner, J. D. F. Schneider of New York, scored a similar round. The handicapping was as follows: Miss Fishwick's team was placed at three strokes, Miss Pyman's at eight and Miss Garnham's at nine. Low net honor went to Mr. and Mrs. Talbot L. Speer of Baltimore with 87—20—67.

TIE FOR MEDAL AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 28 (AP)—Eric D. Thompson of St. Andrews, N. B., defending titleholder, and Halbert J. Blue of Pinehurst tied for the medal in the qualifying round of the twenty-ninth annual spring golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. Each toured the No. 2 course in 80 as a stiff wind sent scores far above the usual level. Other qualifiers were J. Wood Platt, Philadelphia, 82; Robert Finney, Short Hills, N. J., 84; O. M. Mansfield, Boston, 85; John D. Burke, Newport, R. I., 86; C. S. Ransom, Albany, N. Y., 87, and Andrew Ransom, Albany, 89.

BOROTRA MAY PLAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Jean Borotra, bracketed with Henri Cochet in No. 1 position in the French tennis rankings, is coming to the United States for his annual business visit, and will be invited to compete in the United States indoor championships starting March 11, a title which he has won four times since 1925. "We have heard nothing definite regarding Borotra's trip," said E. B. Moss, secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, "but we understand he will be here before the tourney starts, and if he is he surely will be invited to compete."

SARAZEN WINS ON 6TH HOLE

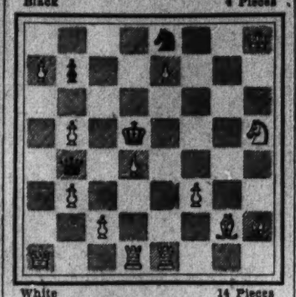
MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, United States and British open champion, won the "unofficial world's golf championship" when he defeated Olin A. Dutra, Metropolitan and P. G. A. champion, 11 and 10, in their scheduled 72-hole match. Sarazen ended the match on the sixty-second hole by halving it with Dutra, after having his 13 up lead cut by one hole as Dutra won the sixtieth. Sarazen carded 34 strokes for the nine holes played yesterday afternoon, matching Dutra's card.

CHESS

by Frederick B. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1401
By B. J. de C. Andrade

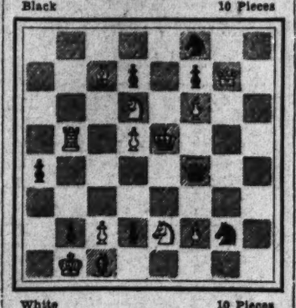
Black 4 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1402
By A. W. Daniel

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1400.	Q-K6	
No. 1400.	1. R-R4	K-Kt3
	2. Q-Kt8ch	
	1. ———	K-Kt4
	2. Q-B7	
	1. ———	K-Q5 or B5
	2. Q-B4ch	
	1. ———	Kt(B2) any
	2. Q-K5ch	other
	1. ———	
	2. Q-B7ch	

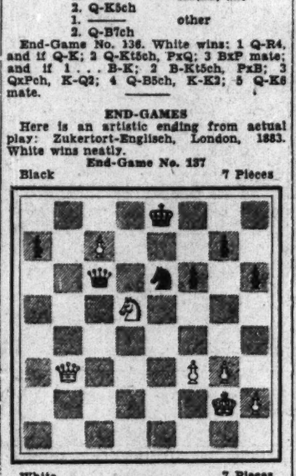
End-Game No. 136. White wins: 1 Q-R4, and if Q-K; 2 Q-Kt5ch, PxQ; 3 BxP mate; and if 1 . . . B-K; 2 B-Kt5ch, PxB; 3 QxPch, K-Q2; 4 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 5 Q-K8 mate.

END-GAMES

Here is an artistic ending from actual play: Zukertort-Englisch, London, 1883. White wins neatly.

End-Game No. 137

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

Any list of the most promising masters of the newer generation must include the name of M. Botwinnik of Leningrad, born in 1911, who recently won the championship of Leningrad. In 1931 he also won this championship, winning the Russian championship the same year, as well as an all-Russian tournament. Perhaps Bovie's policy will permit international competition for him soon, but as yet he has had only native competition. If so, he may develop into a worthy successor to Alekhine, Bogoljubow, and Nimzowitsch, all Russian born, though the first is now a French citizen, the second lives in Germany, and the third resides in Copenhagen. Here is one of Botwinnik's victories in the last Leningrad championship.

QP GAME, NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Botwinnik White	Savitzky Black	Botwinnik White	Savitzky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 R-B	Q-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 Q-R3	P-QKt3? (b)
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 Kt-B3	Q-K2
4 Q-B2	P-B4	14 P-Kt4	Kt-R4
5 PxP	Kt-B3	15 KtxKt	QxKt
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	16 B-Kt2	R-QKt1
7 B-R4	Kt-Q5 (a)	17 QxP	Q-Kt3
8 Q-Q4	BxKtch	18 Castles	Q-K4
9 PxB	Kt-B4	19 PxP	Resigns
10 BxKt	QxB		

(a) At this point Black experiments, to his eventual discomfort. 7 . . . Q-K2 is probably in order.

(b) This maneuver proves faulty, but Black has not emerged from the opening well. White's tripled pawns are not weak, but restrain Black's Q side severely.

Two or three weeks ago we mentioned the fact that Spielmann won his return match with the Swedish Stoltz in decisive fashion. The game below is one of the former's characteristic victories. We venture to say that Spielmann alone, of modern masters, would have played 16 Kt-Kt5 and Q6, allowing his center pawns to be dislodged, to win by direct attack. The third game of the match played in Stockholm last December:

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Spielmann White	Stoltz Black	Spielmann White	Stoltz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Q-Q4	P-K4 (h)
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	22 PxP	KtxP (i)
3 P-K3	P-K3	23 RxKt! (j)	QxR
4 P-QKt3 (a)	B-Kt2	24 P-Q7	Kt-Q6P
5 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2 (b)	25 QxQ	Kt-Kt3
6 B-Q3	P-QKt3	26 BxKt	R-B3 (k)
7 Castles	B-Kt2	27 P-Kt5	P-R3
8 QKt-Q2	B-K2	28 P-KR4	B-B
9 PxP!	BxP (c)	29 Kt-B3	P-KR4
10 Q-K2	Castles	30 Kt-Q4	R-B3
11 P-K4	R-K (d)	31 K-B2	B-Kt3 (l)
12 P-K5	Kt-R4	32 P-R4	K-B
13 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	33 Kt-B3	B-B
14 Kt-Q4	R-QB	34 B-K5	R-Q2
15 P-KB4	B-KB	35 B-Q4	R-K3
16 Kt-Kt5 (e)	P-QR3	36 K-Kt3	K-Kt
17 Kt-Q6	BxKt	37 K-B4	R-K5ch (m)
18 PxB	Kt-B4 (f)	38 BxR	PxB
19 P-KKt4	Kt-B3 (g)	39 R-Kt (n)	P-B4
20 Q-K5	Kt(B4)-Q2	40 BxP	R-Q3 (o)
		41 B-B2	Resigns

NOTES TRANSLATED FROM L'ITALIA SCACCHISTICA

(a) A return to the old: it was once assumed that in Q side openings the QB must be fianchettoed.

(b) In the fifth game, Stoltz played 5 . . . Kt-B3, which is somewhat better.

(c) If 9 . . . KtxP; 10 B-Kt5ch, QKt-Q2; 11 Kt-Kt5, Castles; 12 Kt-B6 and White remains with two bishops. If 9 . . . PxP; 10 P-B4, and White is preferable.

(d) A positional blunder: the white P at K5, strongly supported by the QB will exert very strong pressure on Black's game. Black should simplify with 11 . . . PxP; 12 KtxP, KtxKt; 13 BxKt, BxB; 14 QxB, Kt-B3, after which White maintains an advantage more theoretical than practical of a superiority of pawns on the Q side.

(e) Spielmann style! The spontaneous move would have been 16 QKt-B3.

(f) If 18 . . . P-QKt4; 19 P-KKt4, Kt-Kt3; 20 Q-B3, threatening to open up Black's position with 21 P-B5. White's combination is based, in any case, on the powerful two bishops.

(g) Forced: If 19 . . . Kt-Kt3; 20 Q-K5 wins.

(h) Losing two knights for a R. But how can the threat 22 P-Kt5 be met?

(i) If 22 . . . RxP; 23 Kt-B3, R-K3; 24 P-Kt5, etc.

(j) The continuation 23 QR-K, Kt(B3)-Q2 is less effective.

(k) The struggle is still quite keen, but the two bishops do not leave the outcome in doubt.

(l) Black is blocked and can only wait.

(m) Black loses patience and speeds his finish: there is, however, little to be done against White's method of strangulation.

(n) If 39 KxP, R-Kt5ch; 40 K-K3, RxKt; 41 BxP, etc., but Black would then have some hopes on account of the bishops of opposite colors.

(o) The last hope: if 41 P-B5?, PxKt; 42 R-K8ch, K-B2; 43 RxB, RxB!! and Black has good chances of drawing because 44 PxR? would lose on account of 44 . . . P-B7.

EVERSON WINS FLORIDA MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28—John B. (Jack) Everson of Cooperstown, N. Y., former Yale golf star, shot a round of 34—38—72 to win medal honor in the qualifying round of the annual Palm Beach golf championship at the Palm Beach Country Club yesterday.

JUDGE LANDIS LOSES AGAIN

Minors Vote to Accept Major League Player Transfer Rule

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis yesterday lost another fight in his long war against the baseball farm system when the minor leagues voted to accept the major league player transfer rule.

Under the new rule, adopted by the majors at their joint meeting in New York last December, a club is allowed to release a player on option three times and release him outright the fourth time to one of its farms or allied clubs. The old rule, vigorously supported by Commissioner Landis even to the extent of a trial in federal court in the Fred Bennett case, provided that after a player had been released on option three times by one club that the club then had to release him outright to another club not connected with it.

Commissioner Landis held that the new rule was illegal until approved by the minors, so the minors, represented by the executive committee of their national organization, met with the commissioner and representatives of both major leagues yesterday and accepted it.

Judge William G. Bramham, Durham, N. C., president of the national organization; J. Alvin Gardner, Dallas, Texas, and Warren C. Giles of Rochester, N. Y., represented the minors; the American League was represented by President William Harridge, Business Manager E. G. Barrow of the New York Yankees and Vice-President L. C. McEvoy of the St. Louis Browns; the National League by President John A. Heydler, Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Bennett case was the first legal test of Commissioner Landis' power over the organized baseball world and resulted in a victory for him. Bennett had been released on option three times by the St. Louis Browns. They prepared to release him on option again, but Landis balked. The case was then carried into federal court.

Kentucky Faces Mississippi Team

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28 (AP)—For the second time in three years University of Kentucky tonight will have a Conference basketball championship within its reach. The Kentuckians play Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College here for the Southeastern cage crown.

In a pair of furious semifinal engagements last night Kentucky repulsed the Louisiana State University challenge, 51 to 38, while Mississippi Aggies continued in its rôle of a "dark-horse" upsetter by tripping Vanderbilt's seeded entry, 48 to 36.

It was in 1931 that Kentucky brought hope to its supporters in the blue grass country by rushing into a Southern Conference championship duel with University of Maryland. But fortune was against the Kentuckians and they lost out in the closing minutes. Again last year Kentucky had high aspirations which were knocked into bits in the second round by University of North Carolina.

Victory in this tournament is a new experience to Mississippi Aggies. The Starkville team did not enter for the past three meets but enjoyed fair success a few years back. Tonight's encounter really will be a "rubber" game, for Mississippi Aggies beat Kentucky in 1926 and lost to the Wildcats the year

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Guess-O-Jig No. 8

PUBLISHED JAN. 31
Answer: Ignace Jan Paderewski

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Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York, N. Y.
F. M. Kennedy, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Mrs. Arthur Hall, Denver, Colo.
Miss N. C. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. E. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss Betsy Ann Babicky, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss N. Brooks, Newport, Vt.
Miss Grace Wagner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Chas. Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
Orril B. Magoon, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Nellie Hopkins, Rawlins, Wyo.
David Merriell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
W. F. Melvin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ella B. Greenarmyer, New Orleans, La.
John S. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Miss M. Rose, Alameda, Calif.
Charles R. Manville, Waterbury, Conn.
Susie W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Pearl E. Tuttle, Binghamton, N. Y.
Charlotte Kirkland, Wilmette, Ill.
Mrs. A. G. Clark, Topeka, Kan.
A. G. Clark, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. J. Stone, Winnipeg, Canada
Joe Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. Jessie M. Nicoll, Wheeling, W. Va.
Miss M. Dearing, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Edith Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Harry Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. I. Erskine, West Newton, Mass.
Paul W. Hanson, Sauk Center, Minn.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
Franklyn Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. H. E. Brown, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Roy A. Fryer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Roy A. Fryer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Martha K. Walkey, Scranton, Penna.
Henry Herrmann, Chicago, Ill.
Byron T. Search, Billings, Mont.
Miss Edith H. Siegfried, Rochester, N. Y.
Robert H. Siegfried, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Pearl Kerns, Bethel, Kans.
S. Prestley Blake, Mt. Hermon, Mass.
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Mrs. Arch Smith, West Springfield, Mass.
Miss Augusta Healey, Framingham, Mass.
Miss F. P. Dunlap, Port Washington, N. Y.
Bill Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
Charles Chesey, Scotia, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel A. Mason, New Rochelle, N. Y.
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Mrs. I. S. DuBois, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio
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Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
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Ida B. Anderson, Evanston, Ill.
C. E. Applegate, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
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O. F. Krause, Dover, Minn.
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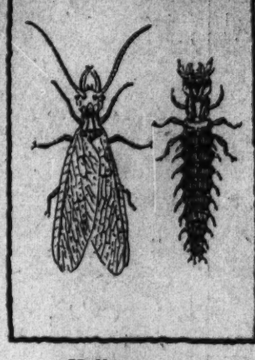
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Hellgrammite

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SPITE of looks, and all the names which people have for what entomologists know as *Corydalis cornuta*, the hellgrammite is quite harmless. Its long, pincerlike jaws, which are so much in evidence, are really not meant for the sort of business one would gather from the way the insect brandishes them about. The smaller, shorter, stubbier-jawed female may indulge in a little pinch now and then, but the male's long jaws are not troublesome.

One might write a whole book on the subject of local names for this insect, some of the most suggestive being, hellgrammite, dobson, crawler, hell-diver, conniption-bug, arnly, clipper, water grampus, gogglegoy, flipflap, Ho Jack and dragon. It is very common in some parts of New England and especially in New York State, but it is found throughout the temperate regions of the world.

The larvæ are born from blotchy masses of milky white eggs, which are attached to stones, logs, sticks, and other débris likely to be found overhanging a body of water. A single egg mass contains as many as 4000 eggs.

As larvæ, known commonly to fishermen as hellgrammites, they make their early home in the part of the stream where the water flows swiftest and are most abundant there until the time for pupation. They are carnivorous in habit, feeding upon the larvæ of other insects such as the stoneflies and Mayflies. Three years are spent in this stage before the larvæ crawl out of the water and dig themselves resting cells under rocks. About a month later, the adult winged insect appears.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

62

If we go ahead and
carry out your plans
and leave the boquet
on the table", said
the maid, what I fail
to see is where we are
going to have any room
for the cold-slaw".
Well, replied the house-
keeper, "this is a case
where we will have to
cooperate in the com-
mon effort to make the
best of things.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A NOBLE life . . . rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.—PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The Children's Corner

The Elm Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE elm tree stood at the top of Farmer Lovett's hill pasture, just outside the wood lot. It had stood there for many years and so felt quite at home. Indeed, it never expected to be anywhere else. Every year the red-breasted robin built its nest in its branches, and the cow rested in its shade. It could see all over the farm, and was quite happy and satisfied with its lot.

Then, one day, Farmer Lovett decided to have the wood lot cleared out and the elm tree cut down, for he expected to plant the hillside pasture to corn. The elm tree heard him say it, and it shivered in all its branches.

"What shall we all do?" it asked anxiously.

"Do?" said Robin, "why, we'll just have to move, that's all. I'm ready for a change, myself. I don't deny you've given me a good home, elm tree, but one mustn't get too set in one's ways. Now, as for me, I'll build next year in the big sugar maple next to the house. That will please Farmer Lovett's little girl, Bettina, and be handy for crumbs, beside."

"That's well enough for you, who have wings," said the elm tree, "and can fly anywhere, but I've stood here for more than 50 years."

"Well, what of it?" answered the cow, who was lying under the elm tree, chewing its cud. "I've been eating the grass in this pasture, and drinking from this hillside brook ever since I can remember. I haven't wings, either, but I agree with Robin—one mustn't get too set in one's ways. Thank you for the shade, elm tree, but there are other pastures and other brooks, and I'm ready for a change myself. It's up to Farmer Lovett—he'll find a place for us all."

"Don't be afraid," murmured the wind soothingly, as it ruffled the elm tree's leaves. "I go everywhere, and find it pleasant. This is a good place, to be sure, but it isn't the only good one, I assure you. I find them everywhere, and, wherever you go, I'll go with you. Don't be afraid." So the elm tree felt satisfied and ready for whatever change might come.

First, the lumberjacks came and cut down all the big trees, the elm with them. Then they piled the trunks and big branches onto trucks, and away they went rolling down to the sawmill. It was most exciting and entertaining. Finally, all the elm wood was taken to a cooper shop, and there made into big, strong barrels.

"Well, well," said one barrel to another, "who would have expected this? Why, I could hold a dozen robins' nests now."

"I wonder what we shall hold," answered the other barrel. "Something good, I'm sure."

It was fall again now, and Farmer Lovett needed some barrels for his apple crop. So presently the elm tree barrels came bounding along the country roads and climbing the hill to Farmer Lovett's barn. There they were packed full of rosy cheeked apples, loaded on a steam train, and jolted away to the big city.

Most of the barrels went to a large storehouse, where they stayed until they were sold to stores and fruit dealers. One barrel, however, was sent off by itself and marked very carefully by Farmer Lovett: "For Miss Eleanor Young." That was Bettina's little city friend. How Eleanor and her playmates did enjoy those rosy cheeked apples! It made the elm tree barrel happy to hear their laughter as they ate the lovely fruit. Finally, the apples were all gone, and the barrel was empty again.

"What shall I hold now?" it wondered. But it didn't have long to wait, for the little boy next door begged it for his dog when the springtime came, so that it could sleep out of doors. That was fun for the barrel, for the dog was a dear little fellow, covered with white curls, which were washed and combed every week. The dog was so small, and the barrel was so big that sometimes the little boy crawled into the barrel, too, and played he was a caveman.

Finally, the winter came round again, and the little boy did not need the barrel any more, so he gave it back to Eleanor, empty once again.

"Let's send it back to Bettina, full of good things," said Eleanor's mother. So the barrel was well brushed out, lined with clean paper, and packed full of clothing and toys and books for Bettina. How glad she was to get it!

"It won't stand another journey," said Farmer Lovett. So the barrel was chopped up and laid in the fireplace under the logs, and after a while a lighted match was set to it.

"Now what?" said the elm tree barrel.

"Come with me, come with me!" called the wind, as it whistled down the chimney. "I go everywhere, and find it pleasant."

And up the chimney sprang the elm tree blaze.

In Lighter Vein

Farm Tools

"So you sold all the farm implements, Zack?"

"Yeah, two mustard spoons, one frankfurter fork, and a knife to slit the rolls."

Life

"Now would be a good time to ask Father. He has his shoes off."

Reference

Clerk: "I have received a letter from a man asking for a reference for Brown who used to work here."

Manager: "Tell them that he is not to be depended on and that anything he knows he learnt from us."—*Pearson's.*

Unexpected Answer

One rainy day recently a lady in silken finery climbed aboard a street car in New York City, sniffed, and exclaimed:

"This is the first time I've ridden on a street car in two years, I ride in my own car."

"You don't know how we've missed you," the conductor remarked.—*Grit.*

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: Some senators have discovered that the government could manage to live within its income if it were so disposed. Millions of private persons have known that all along.

Atlanta Constitution: So we are to have electric money? But watt shall we use to get it ohm?

Schenectady Gazette: We've often wondered why the five-and-ten stores these last few years haven't carried a line of stocks and bonds.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

ONE day, when she was playing alone, little three-year-old Katheryn wandered from the grounds surrounding her home (a wheat ranch in southern Alberta) to the outside road, a short distance away.

It was a warm day in midsummer and by the time her destination was reached Katheryn began to feel sleepy, as it was about the time in the afternoon the sandman made his daily call. So, regardless of dust and scorching sun, the little miss lay down and was soon sound asleep on her hard bed.

One of the farm men, driving a team of horses, was starting for town with his wagon-load of grain. He drove into the road where Katheryn was lying. The man was in a hurry, his attention was in other things, and he did not notice the baby lying there and sleeping so peacefully. To his astonishment the horses came to a complete standstill, refusing to take another step forward. Many times he tried to urge them on, but they balked.

Knowing there must be some reason for this unnatural reluctance, the man got down from the wagon, and then perceived the little girl lying there (almost under the horses' hoofs) with a happy smile beaming on her small and dirty face.

Her awakening was bright and natural, for she was entirely unharmed, having been so wonderfully protected by the two horses, now looming so huge above her, and meeting her friendly, fearless gaze.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Honorable (Mrs. E. B. H., who asks how a person acquires this title)—In the United States, a citizen who has been elevated to a post of importance in the public service (from Mayor of a city on up) is usually entitled to this courtesy title. In Great Britain, the title is given to younger children (both sexes) of earls, to all children of viscounts and barons, and to certain others.

Note that it is regarded as a colloquialism to omit "the" before the title, and that the title should not be used with the surname alone. Thus, avoid "Honorable Jones" and "Hon. J. F. Jones." (Write them, "The Honorable Mr. Jones" and "The Hon. J. F. Jones.")

"Graduated from" (Miss V. I. M.)—The correspondent writes:

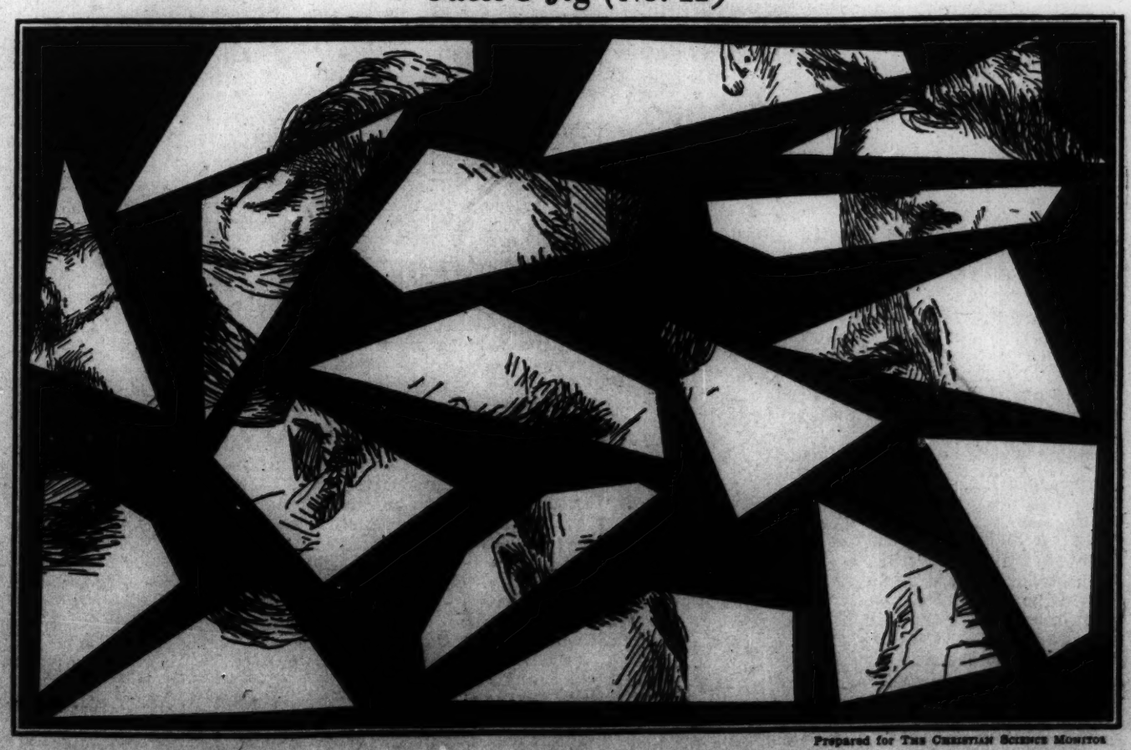
In the corrected Editor's Puzzle, No. 57, I noticed the expression "graduated from" was left unchanged. When I attended the Gregg College in Chicago, the English instructor repeatedly emphasized the point that a student is graduated "at" an institution, never "from" (away from) it. Was I incorrectly instructed, or has the ruling changed?

Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar has this to say:

Graduate. Correct both as a transitive and an intransitive verb. Thus we may say "He was *graduated from* college" or "He *graduated from* college." "Was graduated" is recommended by most critics.

"Graduate," of course, comes from the Latin *gradus*, "a degree." A thermometer tube, for example, may be graduated *at* (not *from*) a factory; and, by the same token, a student may be graduated (marked with a degree) *at* a college. Of late years, however, usage has developed the word "graduate" into connoting something more than the mere receiving of a degree, for, with the receiving of the degree, the student leaves college; so it is not uncommon for cultured speakers and writers to use "graduated from."

Guess-O-Jig (No. 12)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 12."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Intemperate "Temperance"

THERE are some who indulged in a quiet snicker when certain splashing wet propagandists first had the effrontery to adopt the term "temperance" as the shield and catchword of antiprohibition activities. The grotesqueness of the combination should have been patent from the first. But its utter insubstantiality becomes clear in view of the repeal resolution now before the states for ratification. There is certainly little aid or shelter for temperance in this resolution.

There was little of temperateness even in the manner in which the Blaine formula was pushed through the Senate and the House of Representatives after wet congressional spokesmen made the surprising discovery that politically influential and well-heeled brewery or distillery interests did not warm up to proposals that would leave their private exploitation of the drink trade out of the picture.

Proponents of regulatory plans modeled on the Bratt system of Sweden or some of the provincial systems in Canada gave for a while a respectable front to the wet campaign. Often quite sincere, they were used as stalking horses for the booze trade until, as now, the wet campaign could make bold to strike directly toward the objectives cherished by avarice and thirst.

Even the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment encouraged a relatively pious hope by publishing booklets descriptive of liquor control plans abroad with the implication that some of these might be applied in America. About this time the Crusaders and the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform began to prate of "temperance" as though it were something opposed to prohibition. Yet these wet groups studiously avoided indorsing any single plan and now clamor only for turning the problem back to the states, where no plan can be entirely adequate. With all their talk of temperance, they are eager to scuttle one of the chief hopes of temperance apart from prohibition—namely, the nation-wide exclusion of the profit element from liquor manufacture.

Many persons undoubtedly have been drawn away from prohibition by anticipation of a method that would permit regulated use of liquor without involving the evils of a commercialized traffic in it. But if these can enjoy the present legislative situation it must be with the sardonic humor of disillusionment. Whatever hope now exists for their proposals lies not in association with the wets but with the drys. For under the Blaine resolution, if ratified, the private liquor industries harbored in a few states could advertise their poisons in newspapers, magazines and radio programs read or heard in all the rest.

The ironic jest of trying to make temperance pose as a crony of liquor reaches its zenith when one weighs the probable, almost certain, results of ratification of the proposals for virtually naked repeal. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, writing in The World Tomorrow, contemplates the scene so presented and is moved even to hearty mirth. "If men insist upon learning all over again what the liquor traffic has taught since the beginning of time, why not enjoy the ridiculousness of the prospect?" he asks.

He intends to enjoy gustily,

> The fun of watching the nation put a heavy tax on liquor, and at the same time suppress the bootlegging of untaxed, and therefore, cheap liquor.
>
> The fun of watching the nation take $500,000,000 or more out of the pockets of the people in taxes on booze, and at the same time not affect the purchasing power which is to restore prosperity.
>
> The fun of watching the nation, which had trouble protecting its single borderline from "wet" Canada and Mexico, undertake to protect the many borderlines of "dry" states from "wet" states. . . .
>
> And the fun, the warm, full-hearted fun, of seeing the good old days of childhood back again, when drunks reeled along the sidewalks, . . . when children "rushed the growler" for sodden parents, . . . when distracted women met their husbands on pay day at the factory gates to get the week's wage before it was wasted in the saloon.

But such fun, he is aware, cannot last always.

"The situation, however funny, is at bottom too serious for inextinguishable hilarity." The humor is too grim, the cost too crushing, to be long enjoyed. When intemperance masquerades too long under the desecrated name of temperance, the joke is carried too far, the illusion grows thin and the comedy palls. Vastly more satisfying would be the calm, secure smile of knowing that in place of the form of repeal now submitted, the Eighteenth Amendment either would be retained or would be replaced by a substitute preserving a respectable measure of the gains made under it.

Women in Art

IT IS a matter of more than merely local interest that during the last winter women in England have taken a much more active part in the art exhibitions of the country than used formerly to be the case.

In group and private shows they have exhibited their work frequently in the recent past; and in many instances this work has been hailed by art critics as of very high quality. Thus it has been said that the most interesting "one-man" shows of the last few months have almost all been held by women, while women were responsible for the most striking pictures painted for the last exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Women's entry into the field of art is the more significant because there has always existed a tendency to minimize the contribution that women in the past have made to the arts generally. One of the most successful plays, both from the artistic and the commercial points of view, now being presented in London is the work of a woman.

This is not a fact that causes any surprise, for women have long asserted their dramatic skill. In fact, the whole theatrical activity of the western world originally began with the work of a woman, Hrotswitha, who wrote plays approximately a thousand years ago. In prose literature the first woman's work that the Oxford anthology considers worthy of preservation dates back as far as 1373. In poetry it goes back to a contemporary of Milton's.

But now that they have achieved economic freedom, women's contribution to the cultural life of the world may be expected to be considerably richer and fuller than it has even been before. Great abilities are said to be unaffected by questions of economic dependence; genius will out is a comforting theory for those who are not particularly keen for progress.

The fact remains, however, as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has observed, that of the first-rank poets of the nineteenth century, all but Keats and Browning were educated at one or other of the older universities. Practically every one, that is, had the economic status which Mrs. Virginia Woolf classifies as allowing the possession of "a room of one's own."

It is only recently that such a status has been made possible for many women. Its effects may be far-reaching and liberating.

The People and the Banks

RESIGNATION of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell from the chairmanship of the National City Bank and the National City Company of New York by no means writes the last chapter of a sorry tale of questionable banking. The important part of the story is just beginning, and a happy ending is not precluded.

While a shocked public agrees that circumstances such as the National City case disclosed are deplorable, thoughtful bank depositors are aware that they should not be in any sense disastrous.

The depositors in National City are by no means the only ones concerned. With compulsory bank holidays in Michigan and Maryland calling attention to banking difficulties, the entire American banking public sees in the New York bank scandal indications of a breach of faith that comes all too close to the core of the banking system. Some small banks in sections far from Manhattan already have experienced withdrawals in the name of this scandal. Such withdrawals are, of course, prompted by fear of the unknown, which fear has been swiftly increased the last few days.

It would seem almost presumptuous to ask at this moment forbearance and support from a disillusioned public. But it would be very much in that public's interest to ask bank depositors everywhere to view the present situation dispassionately—without resentment and without a tendency to see in all banks what has been brought to light in one. Not that banking abuses have been confined to New York, but that they are confined to relatively few institutions and should not be looked upon as typical of American banking methods.

The not distant future doubtless will bring greater safeguards for the bank depositor's dollar. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Couzens amendment to the national banking law, and laws which the State of Maryland is speeding through its Legislature are signs present of recognition of the need for banking reform. But until regulation of banking practices can be made effective, the safety of the public is in the depositor's hands. Governors of states may regard compulsory bank holidays as a lesser evil, if compared with the possibility of runs. But cool consideration on the public's part can make even such holidays unnecessary.

Considering the rather voluminous amount of criticism, both just and unjust, which has been directed at the American banking system recently, public confidence in the essential soundness of American banks is impressive. Just before the turn of the year figures published in New York State showed deposits and open accounts in savings banks to be nearing an all-time high mark. The tribute which the president of the New York Savings Bank Association made to the foresight of that State's depositors will be merited by all who in the present test of confidence keep a clear eye and a steady hand. A sense of proportion will save more dollars than a scramble to reach the paying teller's window.

A Century of Service

SLIGHTLY over 100 years ago six sightless children gathered in a house on Pleasant Street, Boston, the home of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. With the young doctor were two teachers of the sightless from Edinburgh and Paris. Enthusiastically they worked with pieces of cardboard and twine and guided little fingers over primitive raised letters.

There on that August afternoon, 1832, was born the Perkins Institution for the Blind. A century of notable achievement in bringing light to the handicapped is reflected in the impress which the school has stamped upon the world. Today there are few countries without a "little Perkins." The story of its progress is told by Gabriel Farrell, present director of the institution, in . . . And There Was Light, quarterly Journal of the American Braille Press.

The record is a story of high adventure in a cause dear to the heart of humanity everywhere. It is fitting that honor should be paid to the three men whose continuous chain of self-sacrificing service girdled the hundred years—Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Mr. Michael Anagnos and Dr. Edward Ellis Allen, present director emeritus.

Existence for the sightless who were friendless and poor a hundred years ago held small hope and less encouragement. Public interest was not easy to enlist. To the unflagging devotion of its successive directors is due the honorable record that Perkins possessed the first printing press ever established in a school for the sightless, that Perkins was the first institution in the world to open a kindergarten school for the little blind children, and the first to prove practically that those who could not see could run races and take active part in other outdoor sports.

From the room in that house on Pleasant Street to the stately Tudor Gothic tower that soars like a symbol of inspiration by the pleasant banks of the River Charles is a far cry. To that tribute in stone may be added another tribute. Miss Sophia Carter, one of the school's first pupils, paid it. On the occasion of the semi-centennial exercises she declared that if as much progress were made in the education of the sightless during the following fifty years as had been made in the last, "blindness would cease to be a calamity."

Until that day comes when the world shall apprehend the true meaning of the inspired declaration of the prophet Isaiah, "I will make darkness light before them," all honor to those who devote their lives to making the path of the sightless brighter.

Home-Grown Motor Fuel

PROMISE of a new market for the American grain belt that will dispose of the surplus and raise farm prices to normal is given by the Iowa State College, which proposes a mixture of 10 per cent ethyl alcohol with gasoline as a solution of the surplus problem. In the Iowa tests the alcohol mixture was used without any engine or carburetor change. The mixed fuel gave smoother engine performance, freedom from knock, greater acceleration, and at least equal mileage. Technically there is no reason why such a mixture is not entirely practical, in the opinion of the Iowa chemists and engineers.

The question involved is economic. Alcohol cannot compete with gasoline in price. It will be used in mixture with gasoline only if required by law. Such a mixture is required by law in a number of countries, partly as an oil conservation measure and partly as a farm relief measure.

Estimates based on the Iowa tests indicate that with corn at 60 cents a bushel, the mixture of 10 per cent corn alcohol with gasoline would add about three cents a gallon to the retail price. That would put all gasoline on about the same price basis as ethyl gasoline is now. It would increase the public's motor fuel bill somewhat, but it would give the public a better product, as all motor fuel sold would have high anti-knock properties. The added expense to the public could also be lessened by making some compensating reduction in present gasoline taxes.

At first sight such a plan might seem like unloading the farmers' troubles on the oil producers. But the restored buying power of agriculture would probably increase rather than reduce the total consumption of gasoline. That increased buying power would of course be quickly felt in all lines of business, so that the benefits would accrue to labor and industry as well as to agriculture.

Often in the past a large new industry has led the way out of economic stagnation. Perhaps the production of alcohol for motor fuel may be such an industry. It would mean many new factories in the corn belt, the building and equipment of which would employ a large amount of labor and require large orders of building materials and copper and steel equipment. It is estimated that the erection of sufficient plant capacity to supply the alcohol needed for a 10 per cent mixture would involve the expenditure of some $200,000,000.

These plants would furnish a market for about 650,000,000 bushels of grain a year. This would use all the annual surplus of grain produced in the United States, together with the grain now being used to produce surplus livestock. It would permit farmers to continue operating their farms at capacity, which appeals to them much more than reducing production.

The leading farm organizations are deeply interested in the possibilities of the alcohol fuel plan, and many business men are making an intensive study of it. Farmers of the corn belt are enthusiastic about it. Two bills have already been introduced in Congress dealing with this plan, and the Iowa Legislature is considering making such a mixture compulsory in Iowa without awaiting national action.

There is some question, of course, whether alcohol should be legislated into the motor fuel market, or whether it should not find its own way there as a result of its ability to render service to the motorist. Nevertheless it seems possible that the farm surplus problem may be solved by the simple method of finding a new market for the surplus.

Editorial Notes

Dairymen of New England now follow dairymen of the middle West in a serious attempt to stabilize milk. And the stabilizing of milk isn't, as the facetious might suggest, a mere matter of driving the cows from the pasture into the barn. It is a determined effort to eliminate things that now absorb the cream of the business and leave the milk producer barely able to skim through the season.

One resourceful American farmer is quoted as explaining the phenomenal yield of his poultry by saying that he keeps each hen confined alone in a nesting space with plenty of rich food but no opportunity to run about, with the result that a hen often produces two eggs a day. The results may justify the means, but just the same all work and no play would seem to make Biddy a dull hen.

The cost of illuminating a ballroom in Philadelphia with candles for the celebration of Washington's Birthday in 1817 was $150, while now the same amount of light would cost 50 cents. Electricity seems to have considerably lightened the light bill.

France Answers the Middle West

By MALLORY BROWNE

PARIS

A LETTER from my old friend Bill who lives out in that wide expanse of the Mississippi Valley, which over here is lumped together under the term middle West, contains this request for light on how France feels about war debts:

> I see that a move has been made to discuss war debts with Great Britain. Perhaps if we all tried hard enough, we could overlook France's refusal to pay her debts and offer to discuss her debt also. I hear it often said that the French people are not to be depended upon, and never did intend to pay their debts to the United States. Anyway, it seems rather hard to understand how they could borrow millions from us and then not expect to pay it back. Give me a little light on the subject.

Dear Bill:

Knowing how really willing and eager you are to understand France—and knowing too from experience at home how many millions more there are like you—I feel I must make a final attempt to explain, and if possible to justify the French position on war debts.

When the United States entered the war, the Government offered to lend money to the allies for supplies to help them keep up the fight until American soldiers could be trained and sent to the front. Leading senators and representatives declared publicly that the United States had no intention of asking repayments. But France intended to pay its debts just as much as did any other nation.

Smaller sums were lent shortly after the armistice for reconstruction purposes. Loans to all the allies totaled about $10,338,000,000. France's share was approximately $4,025,000,000. Under the debt settlement she undertook to repay in sixty-two years this amount, plus about $2,822,000,000 in interest.

"Well, then," you retort, "why didn't they pay? Doesn't their default last December prove they 'are not to be depended upon'?"

To this a Frenchman would reply: "Does the default of several southern states, which have repudiated loans made to them during the Civil War, prove that the United States is not to be depended upon? Does the failure of the United States to pay back a single franc of the millions loaned to the Colonies by French firms during the Revolution, prove that Americans are not to be depended upon?" Do you realize that the total amount of defaulted obligations of the United States held by Frenchmen, when calculated at compound interest—as the war debts are calculated—*actually leaves the United States owing France many million dollars?*

No, the answer to your comment on the dependability of the French is, that the French can be depended upon to do what they think is right. If their sense of what is right does not always coincide with what other nations may think, the same thing can be said of the United States, or of any other country.

The French Chamber of Deputies thought it was doing what was right in postponing payment of the debt installment due last December 15. Here is the way the case was put then by speakers in the Chamber, with all sincerity and honesty of conviction:

> In contracting these war loans in the United States, we were given the impression that they were not so much a loan as a contribution to a common cause. However, when, after the war was over, the American Congress changed its mind, we undertook to repay the sums borrowed, on the basis that Germany, as the defeated and "responsible" nation, should bear the cost of the war, turning over to the allies an amount at least equal to the debts they had contracted to carry on the war and to repair the damage wrought by it.
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> This "principle" found official expression in many ways, and was finally crystallized in a resolution voted by the French Chamber before it ratified the Franco-American debt settlement. This resolution stated that France would pay no more to its creditors than it received from Germany. President Hoover, in insisting upon the acceptance of the moratorium, admitted this indissoluble connection between German reparations and war debts. He recognized it again in the fall of 1931, when, with M. Pierre Laval, French Prime Minister, he issued a communiqué envisaging the possible necessity of making some new arrangement for all "intergovernmental obligations," should the continuance of the economic crisis make it appear desirable.
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> Now, when President Hoover forced upon France his moratorium, which virtually made a resumption of reparation payments impossible, he thereby put upon France the impossibility of resuming its war debt payments to the United States. This being so, France is no longer legally or morally obligated to carry out its contract.

It is possible, of course, to contest the validity of this theory that Germany should be made to pay the whole cost of the war; it is not possible, however, to question the fact that France believed it to be right, or to ignore the point that in the past it has always been the vanquished power which paid, as France remembers very well from 1871.

"But," you protest, "the European nations spend more on armaments than they need to; let them cut down on that and send the money to us." Unfortunately, money spent within the nation's borders on national defense is not comparable to gold transferred out of the country without any return of value received. Furthermore, ponder this declaration of a prominent French statesman: "If you will only lend us the Pacific Ocean, let us place it between France and Germany, and picture your plight were Japan moved over against the coast of California—then we will be delighted to go as far in the reduction of armaments as America—and farther!"

Once more I hear you resist: "But if, as the economists say, it is absolutely impossible to transfer gold in huge quantities from one nation to another unless these transfers are accompanied by a productive exchange of goods or services, how did we ever send $11,000,000,000 over to the allied countries?"

The answer—and it is an important one—is that "we did not." With a few negligible exceptions, *the United States never sent a single gold dollar nor dollar's worth of gold out of the country.* The paper dollars which we paid for Liberty Bonds went straight back into the pockets of our own citizens, for our loans to the allies were almost entirely spent in the United States for goods or services. Furthermore, they were spent at excessively high war-time prices—prices so high that it has been said the United States Government received nearly half the war loans back into the Treasury in the form of excess war profits taxes!

Contrasting with this expenditure of paper money for American goods at disgracefully high prices are the excessively low prices of today, so that the American Government itself recently admitted that the burden of the debt on those countries obliged to sell goods for gold or dollars with which to pay the United States, is now at least twice what it was in the prosperity "boom" years.

These explanations should at least tend to show how complicated and many-sided is this situation which at first glance might make one think that the French "borrowed the millions of dollars from the United States without ever expecting to pay it back."

This exposé does not pretend to be complete. It is perhaps refutable from the American point of view; but to the Frenchman it appears unanswerable. He is honestly convinced that for him to be forced to continue to pay, now that Germany no longer pays him, would be cruel injustice. It is that which needs to be grasped to understand France's attitude.

Notes From Shanghai

Pidgin English Will Not Do AMERICAN and British business men who intend to make a career in China must learn to read and write the Chinese language, declare Chamber of Commerce officials for these two countries. The British Chamber of Commerce has enlarged its Chinese Language School, to which are admitted "all who are able to learn the Chinese language through the medium of the English language." The British Chamber of Commerce Journal points out that the Chinese Government no longer supplies translations of official communications. Chinese translators, of course, can be employed, but the foreign business man can be sure of his position only by knowledge of the written and spoken language. The school recently adopted new textbooks, which include numerous new terms introduced into the Chinese language and point out that "the stilted Chinese of the old days has given way, particularly in newspapers, to language much simpler." The school does not teach the Shanghai dialect, but the more universal Peiping dialect, which is useful in any part of the country. The written language, of course, is the same everywhere.

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Honor Paid Madam Wang Chinese leaders of Shanghai gathered recently to honor Madam Y. K. Wang, the mother of three brilliant sons. Madam Wang is the mother of Dr. C. T. Wang, twice Chinese Foreign Minister, C. F. Wang, director of the former Manchurian Mining Administration, and C. H. Wang, a leading Shanghai banker. All are active in the counsels of the present Government. Madam Wang was the daughter of a wealthy family in Shaoshing, and married an eminent Chinese scholar who was later converted to Christianity and became a clergyman. The sons have been raised in the Christian faith. The Wang and Soong families are regarded as the two foremost Christian families in China.

* * *

Editors Win Censor Issue Chinese newspaper editors finally have won a battle lasting for several years to obtain definite nation-wide regulations for press censorship. The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee has adopted regulations approved by the press generally, which provide for five censorship bureaus in the five leading cities under control of the Central Government (not including Canton), which shall have the final decision concerning what shall or shall not be printed. No military or civilian official, as in the past, shall suppress newspapers at will, if these regulations are imposed. The editors are particularly pleased with the fact that the press is represented on every censorship board, and an opportunity is afforded to present the newspaper viewpoint in any disputed case to the boards. The regulations bind officials not to take any action contrary to the press laws. Arbitrary individual action has been the chief obstacle to newspaper progress in China, according to Chinese editors, and they hope the new regulations will prevent such action in future. At present, there is no censorship for foreign correspondents at Shanghai, due to the influence of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

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Shanghai Data Assembled The University of Shanghai is assembling a research library on Shanghai, to serve as a depository and clearing house of information about this city which has grown in less than a century into one of the world's leading ports. The University maintains a School of Commerce in down-town Shanghai, and here all commercial and industrial information will be assembled and made available to the general public. Historical, artistic and other works will be collected in a special section of the University library in the suburbs. Foreign and Chinese Sinologues and merchants have offered to assist in assembling the library.

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Paris Frocks To Be Barred The taste of Chinese women in Shanghai for imported clothing is to be curbed by a "luxury tax" to be imposed upon all imported woman's wear, according to the Chinese press. For several years Chinese women in this Oriental fashion center have become more interested in foreign-made goods. The Shanghai belle, like her western sister, has coveted a gown from Paris or New York. Even Hollywood has contributed ideas in semi-foreign, semi-Chinese gowns. But officials at Nanking declare that Chinese women should not spend much money upon clothing at a time of national crisis, and should therefore buy only clothing which can be manufactured in China.

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Snow Gives Children Fun Chinese farmers in the Yangtse valley are pleased with the unusual snowfalls which occurred in January. The Chinese proverb runs, "Snow before Chinese New Year means a bountiful harvest," and while snows are frequent in the north, they are less common in central China. The children of Shanghai this year had the unaccustomed pleasure of making "snow men," and some of their elders joined in this sport. Last year's abundant harvest was especially welcome because of the previous year's floods, and another good harvest will rehabilitate completely the farmers who compose the bulk of central China's population.

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Soviet Films For Chinese The cosmopolitan population of Shanghai provides a public for motion pictures of every country, and a greater variety of pictures probably is shown here than in any other large city. Now for the first time, since relations have been resumed between China and Soviet Russia, Shanghai is to have the opportunity to see Soviet-made films. A Chinese company has been organized to distribute pictures produced by the Soviet film trust.